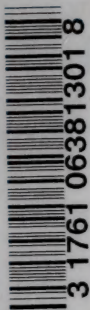


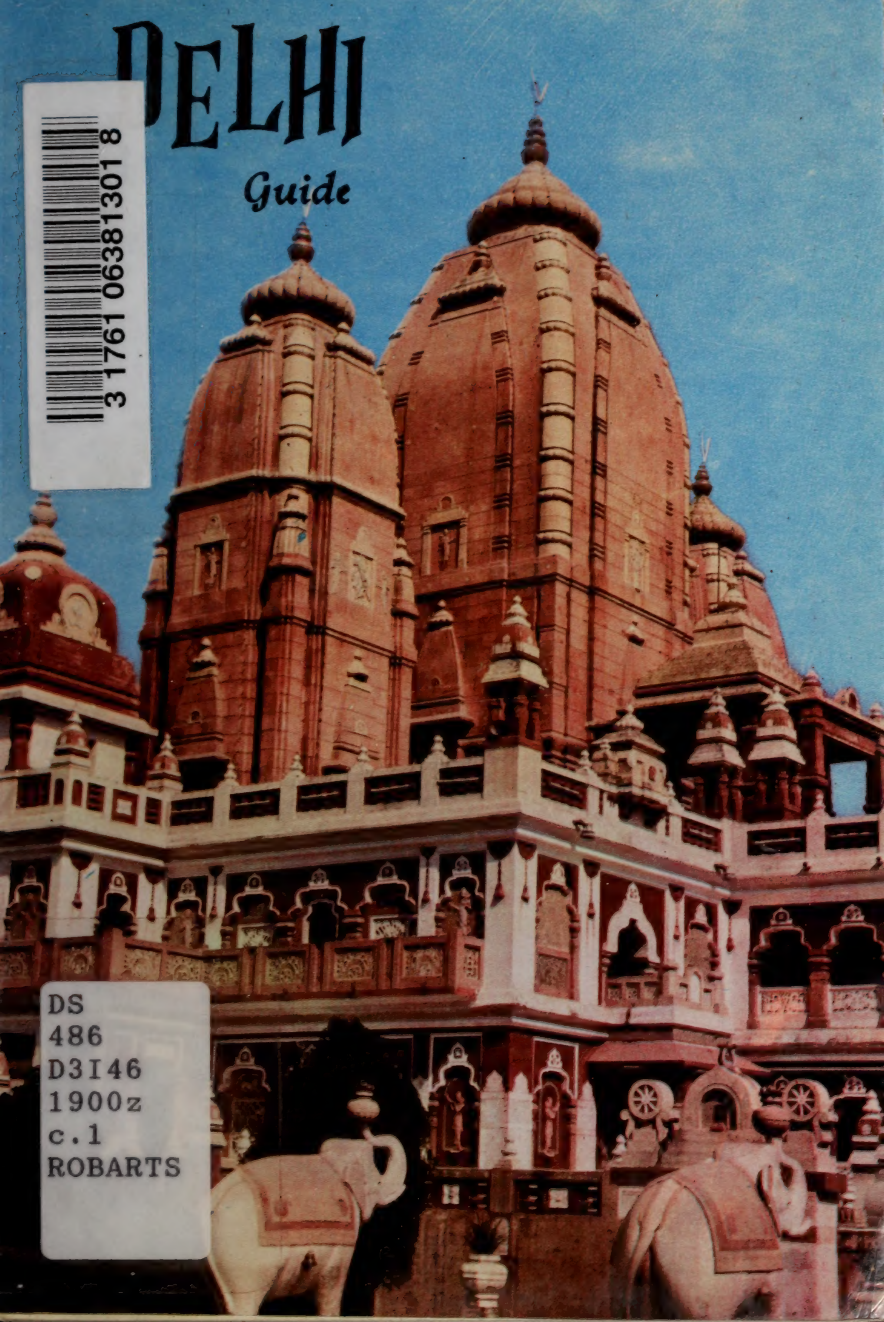
DELHI

Guide



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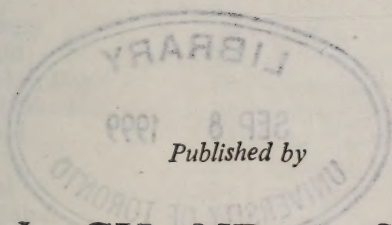
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ILLUSTRATED DELHI GUIDE

Fully Illustrated with Coloured Photoes



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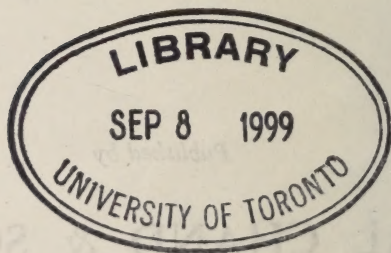
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PREFACE

Delhi the capital city of India, has its own position in the history of the world. In this illustrated guide book we have dealt also with brief history of the great Moghuls as it clearly reflect the great buildings and monuments of the city—Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb. Th world famous perfect Tower Kutub Minar, New Delhi and old and new Historical buildings. We are much grateful to many persons. who have helped us in the completion of the book.

Attempt has been made in this book to give enough information for the tourist. But no claim to the finality can be laid. Suggestions to its improvement will be much appreciated.

Publishers



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DELHI

INTRODUCTION

DELHI, the capital of the Republic of Indian Union possesses the most central and geographical position due to close up situation from all important parts and cities of the country. The city is situated on the western bank of the Jumna and the other side is protected by the ridge. Thus it holds an unrivalled strategic location in the country. Delhi had been the capital since long of several rulers due to its central and strategic situation. All the rulers preferred it to be the capital and so also the British in 1911 decided to make Delhi the capital instead of Calcutta which was formerly the capital. Delhi is the most important railway centre, being the head-quarter of the Northern Zone of Indian railway and is excellently served by all other zones. Delhi enjoys the benefit of two modern airports of Palam and Safdarjung which connect it with important centres of the World as well as of India.

Due to be the capital, Delhi has become an international political centre. All the embassies and High Commission offices are located in New Delhi. It has a population of about 36 lacs according to 1961 census while in 1941 it was only about 9 lacs. The enlargement in population is greatly due to the partition of India in 1947. Delhi is situated in latitude 28,36 North and 77,13 East. With the formation of Municipal Corporation with effect from 7th April, 1958. Delhi is under the unified civic administration having jurisdiction over the statutory corporation dealing with electricity, water transport, sanitation, education, taxation, etc. covering both rural and urban areas of 568 sq. miles leaving Delhi Cantonment and New Delhi—an area of 10 sq. miles only.

The climate of Delhi is healthy, having three major seasons—winter, summer and rainy. The winter season lasts from Oct. to March. The summer season from April to June and the rainy season from July to September.

Delhi is famous for its Handicrafts and Industries. There are cotton mills, biscuit factories. Flour mills, iron foundries and cycle industries. Delhi has been greatly effected in industries after the partition. There are many cottage industries, such as brass carving, embroidery, jewellery bags, ivory, stationery, etc. Delhi's gold and silver ornaments and jewellery, which are famous through out the world can be seen in the biggest and the richest street of Old Delhi called Chandni Chowk—The Silver Street.

DELHI THROUGH THE AGES

There are no records of early history of Delhi prior to the Muslim conquests of 1613 A.D., even then it is fact that the history of Delhi begins from the time of the Pandvas. Youdhishtra founded a beautiful city over a barren land and named it Indraprastha for it was as beautiful as the abode of the king of gods "INDRA" where now Old Fort stands.

Anangpal who ruled from 663 A.D. to 681 A.D. reconstructed Delhi and Anangpal II made Delhi his fullfledged capital in 1051. A.D. The Lal Kot and inscriptions on Iron Pillar are the monuments of his time. The other Hindu fort of Rai Pithora built by Prithvi Raj Chauhan was built in near about 1180 A.D.

The end of 12th century saw the replacement of the Hindu rule by the Muslim rule. In 1250 A.D. Qutub-ud-Din proclaimed himself to be the first emperor of the Slave dynasty who built several mosques with the materials and in places of Hindu temples. Khilji dynasty succeeded the Slave dynasty in 1290 A.D. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji was its founder and was assassinated by his own nephew Ala-ud-Din Khilji, who proved to be a successful and powerful ruler. He built Ala-ud-Din Darwaza near Qutub Minar. The uncompleted Alai Minar, is also his great work which could not be completed due to his death. After Khilji dynasty Tuglak (1320—1412), Sayeds (1414—1451), and Lodis (1451—1526) ruled Delhi leaving monument such as Tuglak Fort, Lodi Tomb and Garden and Feroze Shah Kotla in which the great Ashoka Pillar stands.

Then came Mughals. Babar, the first of the Mughal emperors, left little mark on Delhi. His successor, Humayun was responsible for Purana Qila, the 11th Capital, the 9th and 10th being Khizarabad and Mubarakabad the Saiyed creations, of which little or nothing exists. Sher Shah Suri, who ousted Humayun from Delhi for some years was also to a great extent responsible for Purana Qila.

The Mughal emperors, Akbar and Shahjahan chose for the most part of their building talents, Agra and elsewhere rather than Delhi ; but it is Shahjahan that we owe the Red Fort. This walled city, which must have been one of the most impressive exteriors in the world was built by Shahjahan in 1639 and was called Shahjanabad. Aurangzeb, Shahjahan's successors, were a sort of Mughal twilight and on a rapid sweep there is little to catch the eye until we come to New Delhi of Lutyens and Baker.

Delhi has often been captured. It was sacked by Taimur, the Mughal, in 1738 by Nadir Shah the Persian, in 1739 ; and by Ahmad Shah Durrani, the Afghan in 1756. In 1771, the Maratha Chief, Madho Rao Scindia, captured Delhi and the Marathas held it till 1803, when General Lake defeated Louis Bourquien, commanding troops of Daulat Rao, gaining possession of Delhi and of the family and person of the King Shah Alam. In October 1804, Delhi was besieged by the Maratha Jaswant Rao Holkar, but was successfully defended by Colonel William Burn. From that time till 1857, the old Capital of India remained in the possession of the British. The Last King Bahadur Shah was defeated in 1857. and was about 80 years old when the Mutiny broke out and with his death at Rangoon, in 1862, the Mughal dynasty disappeared.

Delhi, which since the year 1193 A.D. has been ruled by two Queens and some seventy kings now has its first republican regime—thanks to that great leader and Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Fifty years ago, Delhi's population was scarcely two hundred thousand. It was about eight times the number which acclaimed the installation of the first President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad on January 26, 1950.

“RED FORT”

LAL QILA

This massive fort is the most magnificent of all Indian royal palaces. It is a red sandstone building with mighty walls surmounted by fine towers. The fort was built by the most famous Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan at the right bank of river Jumuna on the eastern side of the city and near Chandni Chowk.

Shah Jehan, after reigning at Agra for 11 years decided to transfer his capital again to Delhi owing to the lack of space, narrow streets, excessive heat and unlevelled ground there. The foundation stone of the fort was laid in 1639 A.D. and it was completed after 9 years and 3 months at an estimated cost of 9 crores of rupees. The Chief Superintendent of the work under whose supervision the fort and its buildings were completed, was the renowned architect Mukarrram Khan.

The fort is an irregular octagonal in plan, with its two long sides on the east and west and six smaller ones on the north and south. Its circumference is about one and a half miles, with length from north to south 3,200 feet and breadth from east to west 1,800 feet. On the river front the walls are 90 feet in height while on the ground level. The ditch around it is 75 feet and 30 feet deep, which was filled with water during war time.

After completion of the fort, Emperor Shah Jehan entered it with gorgeous ritual. Prince Dara scattered jewels, gold and silver coins over his father's head till he reached the inner gate. All the Palace buildings were already decorated. The floors were covered with magnificent carpets and ceilings, walls and colonades, were wrapped with fine brocade silk and velvet. A gorgeous *shamiyana*, costing one lakh of rupees was supported by 3000 strong *farrashes*. The Emperor gave alms with open heart. Princes, ladies of the *harem*, Ministers and other gained precious gifts and big titles, and Mukarrram Khan received the high rank of *Panch Hazari*.

Red Fort is indeed a very plain and unassuming name, but in its good gold days of departed glory it bore great names, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb called it '*Qila-e-Mubarak*' or the fortunate citadel. In the time of Akbar Shah II and Bahadur Shah it was named as '*Qila-e-Mullah*' or the fort of exalted dignity.

No one can describe the grandeur of the fort during the days of Mughals as after that it has undergone many vicisitudes. In 1719, the fort and its building were greatly damaged by earthquake shocks: in 1739 Nadir Shah carried away the famous Peacock Throne and the Palace Treasure to Persia: in 1759 serious havoc was wrought by Maratha and Jat assaults; in 1798 dreadful Rohilla, named as Gulam Qader set fire to the fort and withdrew, finally after the Mutiny of 1857 many gardens and buildings of fort were demolished. Though the fort has greatly been reduced in size and splendour it is worth a careful visit as it still contains many interesting sites.

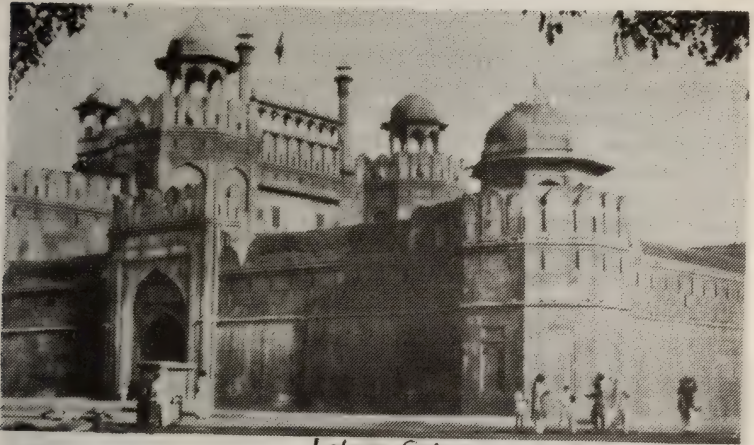
Many historical events occurred in this Fort. Three eventful courts were constituted in it. The first case was of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah in 1858, the second was of the heroes of the Indian National Army and the third was of assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. The long felt desire of the Indians was fulfilled on the 15th August, 1947, when the National Tricolor was unfurled by the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the Fort, and since then every year on this day the Tricolour is unfurled by the Prime Minister.

The Fort has two main entrances named as Lahore Gate and Delhi Gate. The Lahore Gate is in its western wall and the Delhi Gate is in its southern wall. Besides these there are three gates and two windows more, but of little importance. (Delhi Gate is now closed to the general public).

Lahore Gate—the main entrance

This most important gate faces Chandni Chowk, the famous thoroughfare of the city. In the Mughal days there used to be held a festival known as *Meena Bazar* before this gate. The entrance arch is flanked by crowned towers, while between these is a screen of *chhatries*, crowned by seven marble domes and terminated by tapering minarets. Emperor Aurangzeb erected

barbaricans as an additional protection to the Fort. When Shah Jehan came to know of this, he wrote him regarding these



Lahore Gate

barbaricans that : "You have made the Fort a bride, and set a veil before her face."

Delhi Gate



Delhi Gate

As the face of this Gate is towards old Delhi, it is famous by the name of Delhi Gate. Its construction is similar in design to that of Lahore Gate.

Elephant Gate

On the second entrance of Delhi Gate there stand two splendid Black Elephants of probably actual size on each side which are of much interest. Originally, here were the figures of two Rajput heroes, Jaimal and Fattah, riding on two elephants which were destroyed by Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1856 A.D. 125 pieces of these were found under ground. After combination of which one elephant was formed. Later on two elephants of the same style were set up by the order of Lord Curzon in 1903 and these pieces were placed in the museum (Mumtaz Mahal).



Elephant Gate

Chatta Chowk

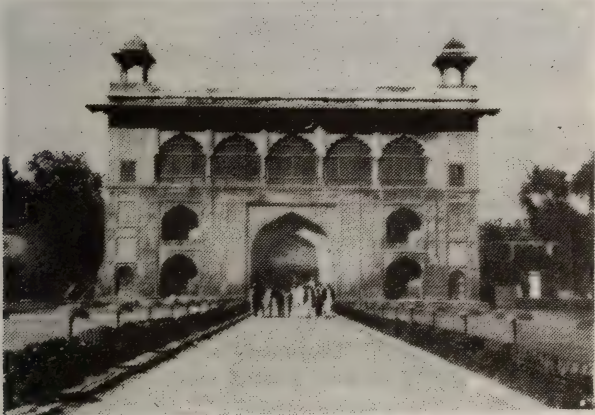
Passing through the Lahore Gate one will find a vaulted hall measuring 268 feet in length and 27 feet in width. On both sides of the roadway, there are 36 shops in two storeys. It is said that it was the design chosen by Shah Jehan himself.

In the open courtyard 200 sq. feet square, which is in front of the Chatta Chowk, there was a beautiful tank in the centre

with a strong balcony at its four sides. It is said that from courtyard upto the Delhi Gate there was a market for officers of low rank. Now one finds here only a circular grassy round.

Naubat Khana

After passing by grassy round one finds himself beneath a two-storeyed building. It is about 99 feet long and 68 feet wide. Five times a day the Royal Band used to play in this lofty hall : on Sunday, "Sacred day to the Sun" and Saturday (the day of the week on which the king was born) the music was kept up the whole day in Mughal days. Through this entrance, none could pass mounted except Princes of Royal



Naubat Khana

Blood. The visitors have to pass through the entrance in order to see the palaces of the Fort.

Diwan-i-Am

This red sand stone building stands on a plinth of stone 4 feet high. Its original courtyard was 500 feet long and 300 feet wide. It is enclosed by arcaded cloisters which were brilliantly gilded and brightly decorated with flowers. The hall was well-decorated with historical pictures. A beautiful

golden railing was fixed around this building. In front of the Emperor's seat was hung *shamiyana* with a border of pearls



Diwan-i-Am

on its four sides and golden embroidery work set with jewels in the centre.

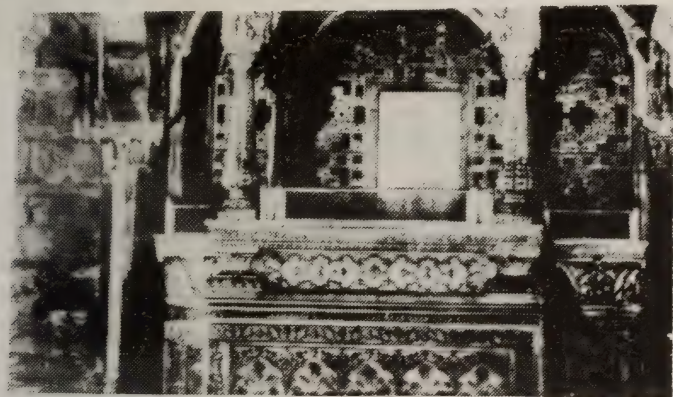
Qursi, the Emperor's Seat

In the centre of the front wall inside the Diwan-i-Am 10 feet high from the ground is a marble recess. On its front walls is the mosaic work of Austin de Bordenux French artist of genius, representing beautiful birds, flowers and fruits in the most natural manner. At the time of the Mutiny in 1857 many of these jewels and stones were picked out.

Below the throne is a marble dais measuring some 7 feet by 3 feet standing on which the *Wazir* told the foreign news and presented the applications to the Emperor. In front of the throne of *Wazir* was the space reserved for the *Rajas*, *Omrads* and ambassadors. The outer platform known as *Gullal Bari* was reserved for the minor officials and the public.

Daily in the morning, at the presence of the Emperor, the Royal Darbar was held here. First of all the royal armoured horses passed away before the Emperor. Then the elephants decorated with brocade and silver bells, hanging on both sides of their backs in silver chains, seemed to be very charming.

After that different kinds of hunting animals and birds were presented to the Emperor. After inspecting the army and other



Qursi, the Emperor's Seat

things, the Emperor heard the applications and did justice before the applicant and the defaulter.

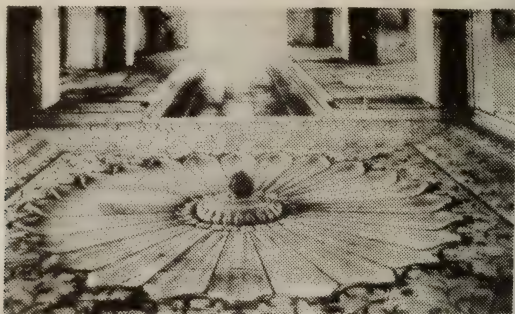
Lal Pardah

To the left of the Diwan-i-Am was a gateway called the *Lal Pardah*, because a red curtain hung there. It was a great privilege to enter this gate. Only the Emperor's special favourites, did so and they were called *Lal Pardaris*.

Rang Mahal

It is called so from the coloured decoration with which it formerly adorned. The building measures 1530 feet by 690 feet and its ceiling is decorated with flowers. The original ceiling was of silver and ornamented with golden flowers but in the reign of Farrukhsayar it was taken off and melted down. In the back wall of this building which is towards the river there are five beautiful screened windows from where Begums and princesses watched the elephant and wild-beast fights, which were held on the sandy ground. In the centre of the Rang Mahal is a tank in which there is beautiful **lotus flower** like a cusp of the marble. The sheets of water rising from the edges

of the cusp, the waving of the plants and flowers under the dancing water would be nothing less than a scene of magic. It



Rang Mahal's Lotus

is said that the roof of the fountain was of glass and the reflection of the fountain seemed to be very beautiful. Outside Rang Mahal is a *kund* of stone, in which the water of this tank fell. It is five yards square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards deep.

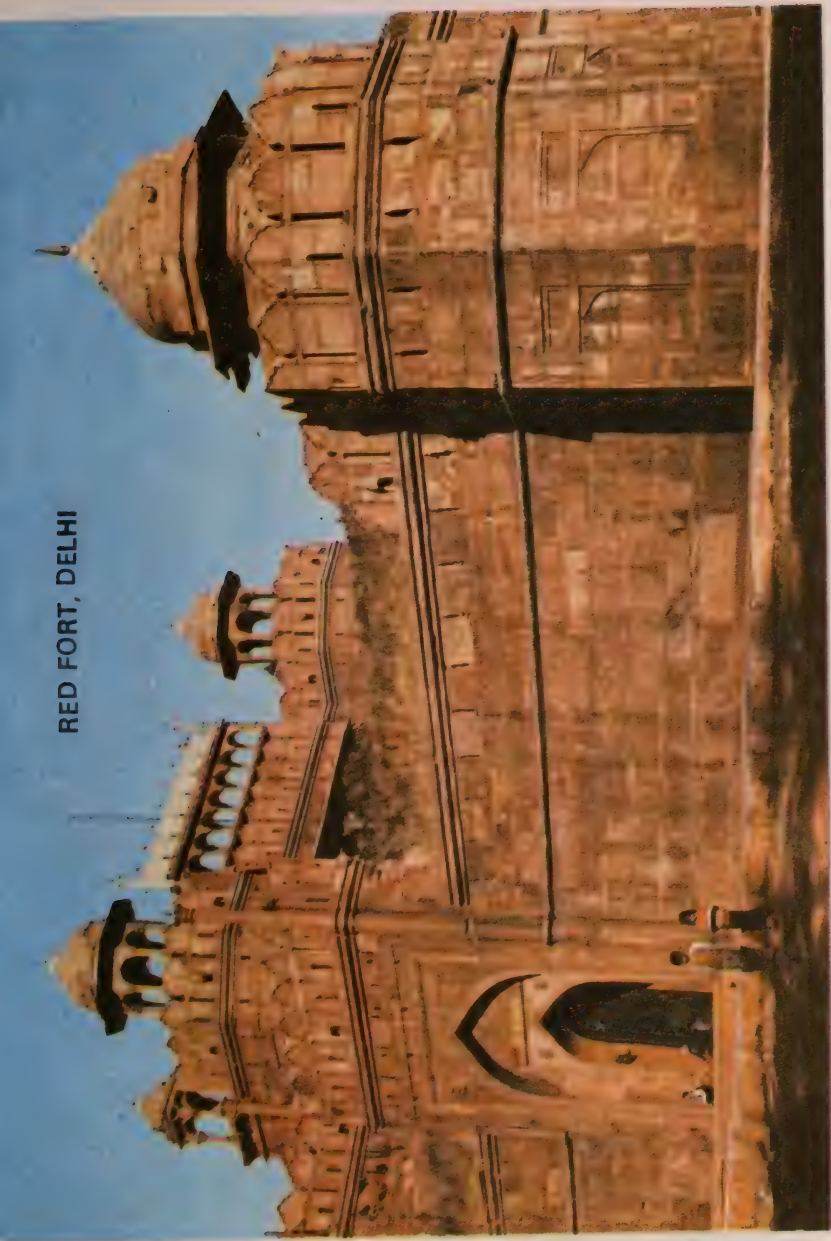
Diwan-i-Khas

It is a magnificent marble pavillion standing on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet

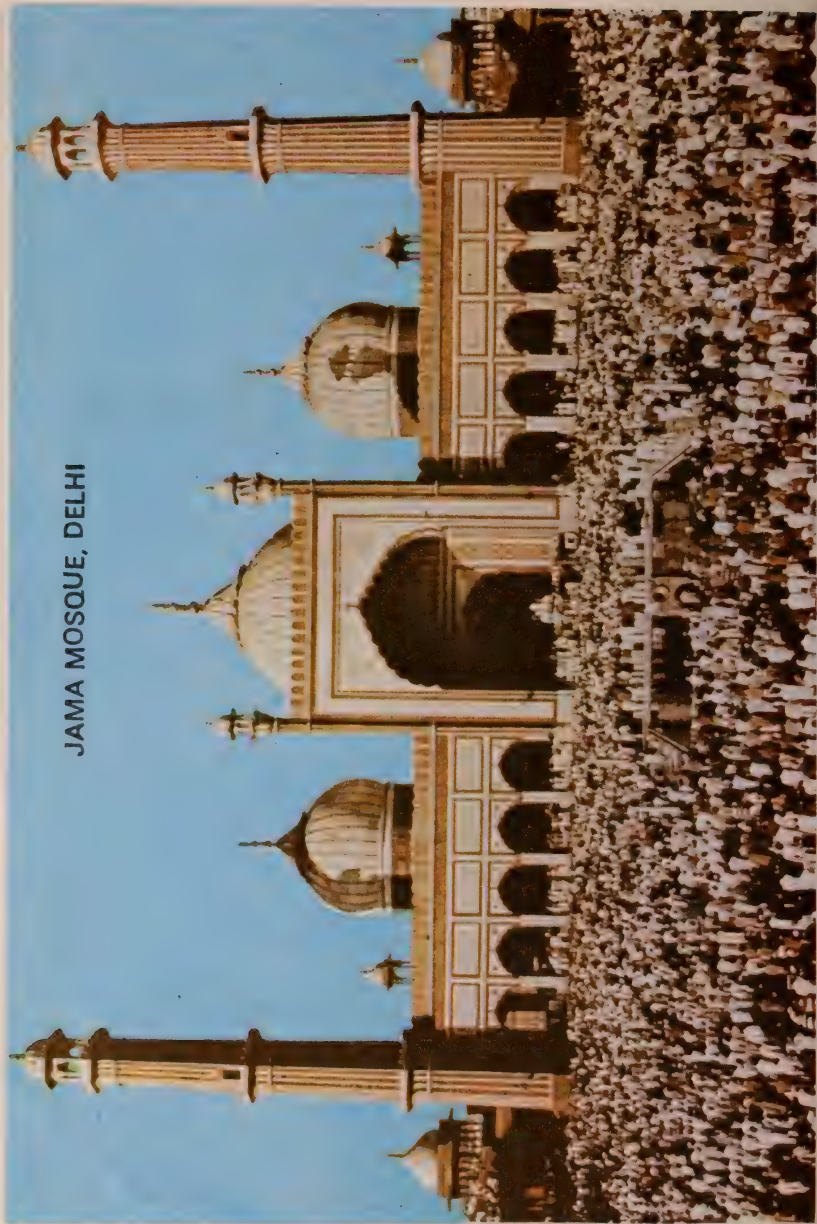


Diwan-i-Khas

RED FORT, DELHI



JAMA MOSQUE, DELHI



high plinth. The hall is 90 feet by 67 feet and its ceiling is supported by thirty-two richly carved pillars inlaid with precious gems. Its original ceiling was of silver, valued at 29 lakh of rupees, which was looted by Jats in 1779 A.D. Over an arch in the central hall the famous inscription in Persian letter runs as follows :—

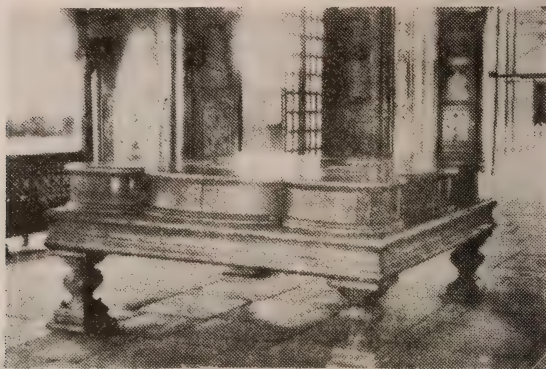
“If there be a paradise on the earth,
It is this, it is this, it is this ?”

It is an admitted fact that in those days this palace would not be less than heaven. The white marble dais, which formerly stood in this central chamber, is said to have supported the famous *Takht-e-Taus* of Shah Jehan. This heaven like Peacock Throne was completed in 7 years at a cost of 9 crores of rupees. The throne itself was 5 feet by 4 feet and was built of gold weighing 1 lakhs Tolas. Its upper portion was inlaid with diamonds, rubbies, emeralds, sapphires and other valuable gems and the lower one was of gold set with topazes. On an enamelled tree one wonderful peacock, adorned with bright gems, was constructed. The canopy of the throne was also set with diamonds and with a border of glorious pearls. Some fancy verses were written in it with green enamel. The throne was supported by twelve emerald coloured stones and to ascend the throne a beautiful silver-made staircase was prepared. It is this wonderful throne was carried off to Persia by Nadir Shah in 1739 and there it was melted down.

It was here, where the Emperor used to retire after his morning Darbar in Diwan-i-Am, for confidential discussion with the privileged few.

Many political events occurred in the Diwan-i-Khas and it seems that this building was built to witness many colourful scenes and tragedies. It was here that the splendid Darbar of the Emperor Shah Jehan was held ; it was here that the Doctor of East India Company got 37 villages and the order of free custom on the company's goods as a reward for the successful treatment of the Emperor ; it was here that Aurangzeb murdered his two brothers Dara and Murad ; it was here that Nadir Shah restrained Mohammad Shah and robbed him of the

famous diamond Koh-i-Noor, the Peacock Throne and the State treasure; it was here that Ghulam Qadir struck of Emperor



Diwan-e-Khas

Shah Alam's eyes and dashed his son to pieces ; it was here that Mahadoji Scindia got the Cow Safety Order and other high titles from Shah Alam as a reward for bringing Ghulam Qadir as a prisoner ; it was here that Shah Alam received his rescuer Lord Lake: it was here that the old Emperor Bahadur Shah was tried. In 1911 Emperor George V also held a Darbar in Diwan-e-Khas. In fact this building is bound up with innumerable historical events.

Khas Mahal

On the northern side of Diwan-e-Khas, is the set of three marble apartments, communicating with one another. *Tasbi-Khana* or the house of worship, *Khawab Gah* or the bed chamber and *Baithak* or the conversation house.

Nahr-e-Bahisht or Stream of Paradise which runs amidst these palaces dividing these in two equal parts. The magnificence of these palace in the Mughal days is indescribable, when even now, without any decoration these seems to be so beautiful.

Scale of Justice

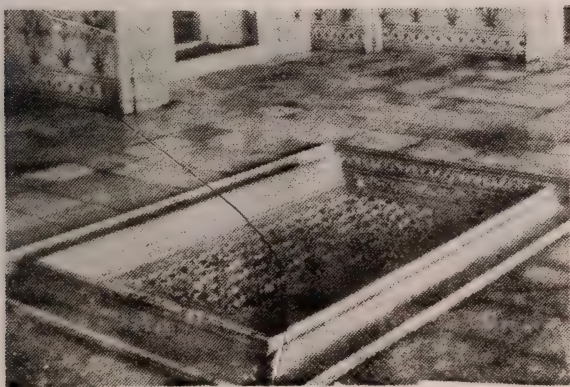
In the middle of Tasbi-Khana and Khawab Gah is the Scale of Justice with moon and stars inlaid in gold over the beautiful carved marble screen. The Emperor made it in order to show that his Justice was weighed like a scale. Here is the most highly ornamented screen and nothing can exceed the general poetry of the design. It is said that outside the Khawab-Gah a curtain was hung and a rhapsodist relate the tales in a loud voice to lull to sleep the Emperor.



Scale of Justice

Hamman or Royal Bath

Near the Diwan-e-Khas are the Hammams, the bath rooms for the Royal family. There are three main apartments divided

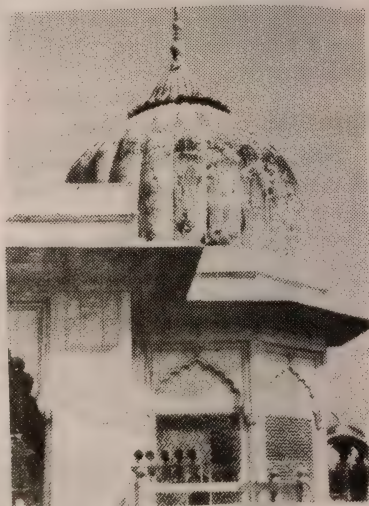


Hamman of Royal Bath

by passages. The first room facing the river was the dressing room and perfumed fountains were played here day and night. The second apartment has central basin for hot and cold baths as desired. There was a silver jet in the centre of the tank which was perfumed with rose water. The windows of these rooms were fitted with dark green coloured glasses. The third apartment was used for the hot baths only. Water was heated with the heating apparatus which is built in the west wall and 120 maunds of fire-wood was required for its heating. All these apartments were beautifully parted with marble and inlaid with precious stones.

Samman Burj

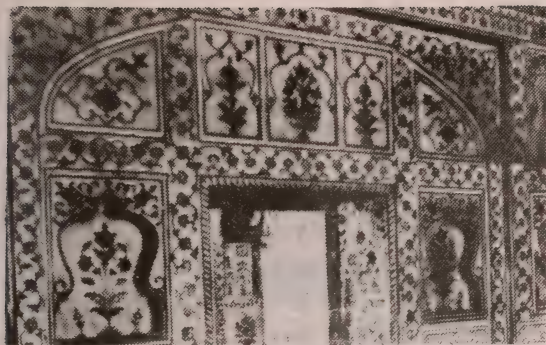
In the east of Khwab-Gah is a tower crowned by an octagonal dome. Its cupola now covered with lime plaster was once ceased with golden polish copper sheet. In the Mughal times here the Emperor came daily at the dawn to salute the rising sun and in turn received the salutation of his subjects. The custom was performed regularly without fail even if the Emperor fell ill. In 1911, their Imperial Majesties, King George V and Queen Marry, also appeared from the balcony of Samman Burj to have the salutation of the waiting crowd gathered on the ground between the Fort and river Jumna.



Samman burj

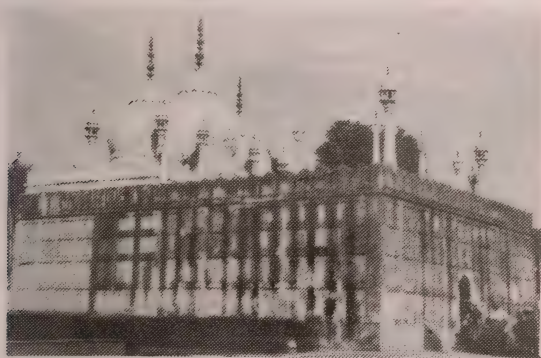
Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque

On the northern side of Hamman is the Moti Masjid, built in 1662 by Aurangzeb, for the Royal Family at a cost of



Interior of Samman Burj

1½ lakh and 60 thousand rupees. The mosque is built of white marble on a plinth of 3½ feet height measuring some 40 feet



Moti Masjid

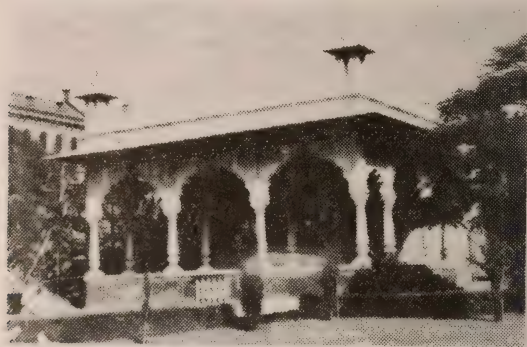
by 80 feet and 20 feet high. Its entrance is made of thoroughly brass small gate of handsome design. The original domes of the mosque were made of heavily gilded copper which were destroyed during the mutiny and later on these marble domes were added.

Hayyat Baksh Garden

This was excellent garden which used to display of its beautiful flower beds of various green plants and innumerable fountains in its glorious days. Now only a half of the original garden area exists as half of its western portion has now been occupied by the military barracks. In the centre of the garden was the tank which was decorated with 49 silver Jets and besides these were 112 silver Jets more which played around it. On four sides of the tank there were 6 yards broad channels with 30 play-fountains in each.

Sawan and Bhadon

In Hayaat Baksh Garden there are two water pavilions, known as 'Sawan' and 'Bhadon'. The Sawan is situated to the



Sawan

north and is named after the first month of the rainy season. The Bhadon to the south of the garden is named after the second month of the rainy season. In the walls of these pavilions there are tanks. Through the water-ways water was constantly bursting forth gracefully and looking as the rain fell in the first and second months of the rainy season. In the niches, flower vases were placed during the day and lighted tappers at night which appeared like twinkling stars.

Zafar Mahal or Jal Mahal

Between the Sawan and Bhadon a red-stone pavilion lies in the centre of the main tank. It was built by the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah, and he named it after his poetical name



‘Zafar’. Towards the east of this building was a wooden bridge as its entrance which has disappeared.

Shah Burj or King's Tower

This building is situated at the eastern corner of the fort and is 63 feet by 32 feet. Here the Emperor had secret talks with



Shah Burj and King's Tower

his Ministers. The centre of its northern wall is occupied by a marble water case which slopes into a 'scolloped, marble basin. Formerly it was crowned by a domed cupola.

Hira Mahal

The small white marble building is situated opposite to Zafar Mahal. It measures $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet and has three open arches on each side. It was built in 1842 by the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, in order to enjoy the river scene from this palace.

Nahr-i-Bahisht

Originally, this canal was brought by Feroz Shah, in 1291, from the river Jumuna near Khizrabad, a distance of 50 miles and the Emperor Shah Jehan restarted it. It is said that the Emperor had ordered for putting some beautiful fishes into it with gold wings on their heads. It fed the palaces with many streams which filled their tank and played their fountains.

Mumtaz Mahal

In its days of glory it was one of the apartment for the Royal Princesses and was called as '*Chhota*' Rang Mahal. After the Mutiny it was used as a military prison and sargent's mess and owing to those reasons its original appearance has been changed. At present it is being used as the Archaeological Museum.

Museums

There are two museums in the Fort. The Indian war memorial museum, which is at the eastern side of the Chhatta Chowk, was set up after the 1914-18 and contains stamps, photos, coins and armoury and war material. It is on the second storey of Naubat-Khana.

Delhi Museum stands on the south of Rang Mahal, where there was Mumtaz Mahal in the Mughal days. Here specimens of old manuscripts, pictures, dresses, swords, etc., of the Mughal times are exhibited.

Salim Garh

Between the Fort and the river is a citadel, known as Salim Garh, it was built in 1546 by Salim Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah Suri. When Emperor Humayun again returned to Delhi, he changed its name as Nahar Garh as he did not want

to let remain his enemy's name any more. Jahangir in 1626, connected this stronghold by means of a bridge. During Mughal days Salim Garh served the purpose of a State prison. Aurangzeb kept his brothers Dara Shikoh and Murad here in prison. It was here that Emperor Shah Alam was imprisoned. After being blinded by Ghulam Qadir. The citadel which once had a great splendour seems today in a very poor condition.

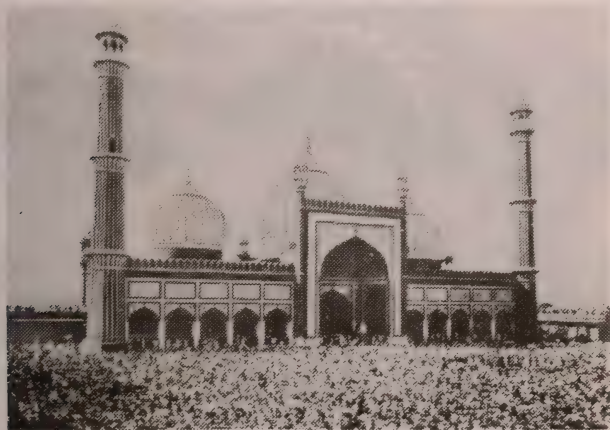
Entrance and Time to the Red Fort

The Fort remains open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A fee of 50 P. is charged for an adult and children below the age of 15 are allowed free of charge. Fort museum close 15 minutes before the Fort closes.

Jama Masjid, Delhi

It is situated about a quarter mile from the fort on a rocky eminence, called, Juajalpahar. It was the most famous mosque in the world and rivalled only by that at Fatehpur Sikri. It is built of red sandstone, similar to the Fort. It is 200 ft. in



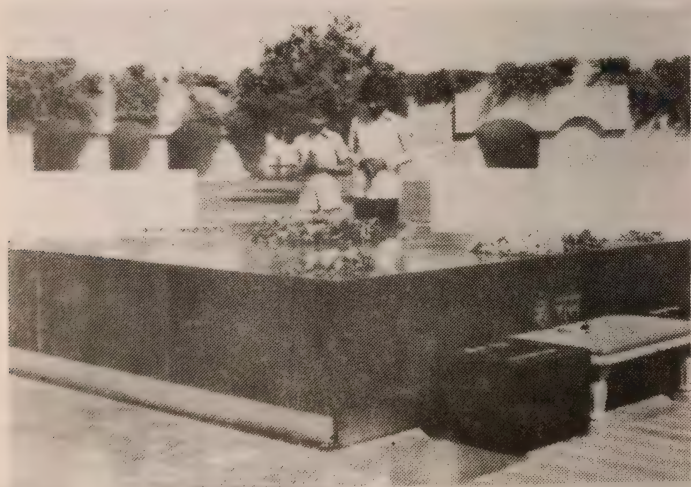
Jama Masjid

length and 120 ft. in width and the centre portion of the dome is 201 ft. high and is flanked by two minars 130 ft. high built in alternate vertical strips of red sandstone and white marble

in alternate vertical strips of red sandstone and white marble each containing 130 steps. There are three gateway in the mosque, the east gateway being the largest. Each gateway is made accessible by long wide flights of stone steps. 30 steps facing the north gate, 35 steps facing the east gateway and 33 facing the south gateway. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan at a cost of ten lacs of rupees. The work was begun in 1644 and for five years not less than 5,000 workmen were daily employed in it. It was finally completed by Aurangzeb in 1658 and was repaired in 1817, 1851, 1900 and 1956.

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

On the ground of Raj Ghat, at a distance of 4 furlong outside the Delhi Gate lies the Samadhi. On 31st Jan. 1948, the next day of the Father of Nation's assassination his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted ground turned up into a national monument. The Samadhi lies within a charming and beautiful garden, on every Friday evening a prayer is held.



Samadhi of Gandhiji

There is a beautiful garden, around the Samadhi. Special prayers are held on the 2nd Oct. and 31 Jan. which are respectively the birth and death dates of Father of Nation.

Shanti Van

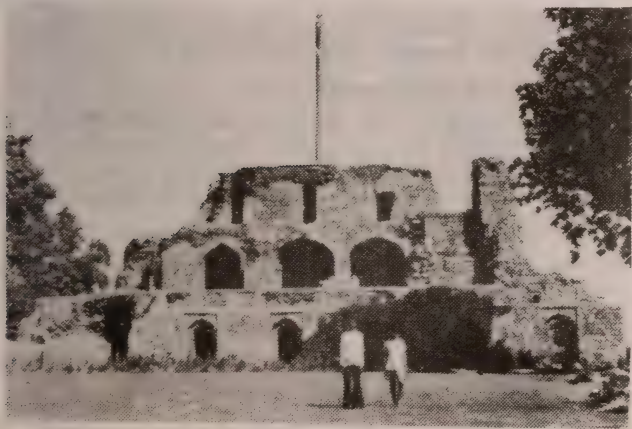
This is the place situated at a distance of about one furlong from Raj Ghat. On 28th May, 1964, the next day our first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's death his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted place has turned into a national monument and prayer's are held on special occasions.

Feroz Shah Kotla

Kushak-i-Ferozshah popularly known as Feroz Shah Kotla stands on the Mathura Road. Just outside Delhi Gate, Delh, The citadel of the historic city of Ferozabad bounded by a 30 ft. high wall, was built in the year 1354 A.D. by the Emperor Feroz Shah Tuglak. Excepting the Ashoka's 36 ft : 8 inches. long stone-pillar imbeded in a masonry, a mosque and a Baoli (Pool, the rest of the structures including the Wazir's house near the northern wall and the Zanana Mahal (palace for Ladies) and Diwan-i-Khas are all lying in heaps of ruins.

Ashoka's Pilar, Delhi

The pillar attains a height of 32 ft. 7 in. The upper and



Ashoka's Pillar, Delhi

lower diameters of the exposed length are 25.3 and 38.3 in respectively. Originally this pillar was erected by the king of Magadh Ashoka, in 259 B.C. at Firozabad and was brought to this position by Firoz Shah Tughlak 1351-1358. Its supposed weight is 37 tons. When Finch visited Delhi in 1611 : the pillar was surmounted by a glittering globe and gilded crescent which was destroyed by lightning in 1715-19, the pillar was thrown by an explosion of a powder magazine and was set up again by the British in 1867.

Chandni Chowk

Chandni Chowk is the famous main Bazar of old Delhi. It has a striking landmark, the Fountain. It has market of gold and silver craftsmanship in India jewellery and other sundry articles. At the beginning of the Bazar there is Laipat Rai Market which accommodates a large number of businessmen who migrated to Delhi just after the Independence of India. The following landmarks are worthy of mention :—

(1) **Digamber Jain Lal Mandir.** This Temple is situated at the Eastern end of the Chandni Chowk in front of the Red Fort. The Temple was built in 1656 A.D. It adds grace and sanctity to Delhi City. The Chief image is placed on the Central altar. The interior of the sanctuary is profusely painted, gilded and carved depicting unusual delicacy and beauty. An absorbing unit of the temple is the Bird's Free Hospital.

(2) **Gauri Shanker Temple.** It is a sacred place of worship of the Hindus. The building is composed of white standstone and marble. A new hall has been added to the temple. In the temple precincts there are the idols of God—Shiva and his consort Parvati, Lakshmi and Narain—Lord Krishna and Radha and Jumnaji.

(3) **Gurdwara Sisganj.** It is a sacred place of the Sikhs, erected to mark the traditional site of the martyrdom of their Guru Tegh Bahadur.

(4) **Fountain.** It is a typical monument of the Western style built of red standstone.

(5) **Sunehari Mosque.** Stands near Sisganj Gurdwara, the beautiful mosque has gilded domes and minarets.

(6) **Town Hall.** Housing the offices of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, is the centre of Civic Administration of Delhi. The building was built in 1866 A.D.

(7) **Fatehpuri Mosque.** Stands at the western end of Chandni Chowk. It is built of red sandstone paved with black and white marble tiles. The mosque was constructed in 1650 A.D. by Begum, Fatehpuri, one of the wives of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan. There is a spacious courtyard and a fountain in its centre.

Jain Temple, Dharam Pura, Delhi.

The foundation was laid by L. Her Sukh Raiji in, 1803, which was completed in 1810 at a cost of 8 lakhs of Rupees. It took 7 years in completion. The BADI of the temple is built of pure white marble of the Jaipur State. This temple has been spoken of as an architectural gem of highest purity in which both the mosaic and inlaid work have retained their loftiest perfection. This decorated work is similar to the work exhibited in the Taj. The KAMAL on which the Murti of Shri Adi Nath Bhagvan was completed at a cost of 10,000 of Rupees. In the beginning there was only this BADI. But after a few years another Murti was placed and in the Mutiny of 1857, Jains guarded the temple with their heart. Now nearly every Hindu and European do not go from Delhi without seeing it. In 1938 a heavy repair was made on and all the old paintings in the dome and the walls were again painted.

Birla Temple

The Hindu Temple of modern time built in New Delhi would do honour to any city. This is a great specimen of the best of the old Aryan religions as conceived and adjusted to modernism. It has been built at a cost of several lakhs of rupees for Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, New Delhi by the philanthropic Raja Baldev Das Birla in 1938. The foundation stone was laid by Maharana Udai Bhan Singh of Dholpur on 26th March 1933. The opening ceremony was performed by the famous Pandit Vishco Nath Acharya from Hindu University assisted by many other Pandits.

The temple contains separate places for Shri Lakshmi Narain in the middle, God Shiva to the right and Goddess Durga to the



Birla Temple

eft. Adjacent to the same on one side is Gita Bhawan containing a grand and attractive statue of Shri Bhagwan Krishna and the beautiful paintings from that immortal epic of Mahabharata. On the other side of the central structure is an excellent temple of the Bhagwan Buddha. Here too, are wall paintings from his life and teachings. There is also a guest house, a library, a reading room etc.

On the walls and upper gallery, there are numerous wonderful paintings and epitomes of all the great teachings of Hinduism. The fresco paintings are done by the artists of Jaipur and the sculptured panels are by stone-masons from Jaipur who are weebit better the fresco paintings.

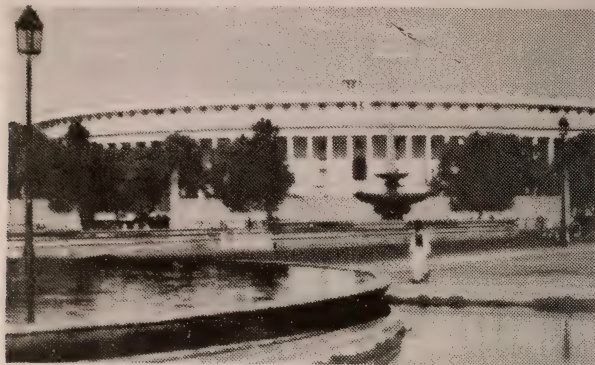
Here all Hindus, *i.e.*, the followers of the different branches of Hindu (Arya) Dharma, including Sanatanists, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains may participate in the daily worship. *Satsang* and *Kirtan* in consonance with the conventions of the temple in mutual harmony and goodwill. The temple is open to all Hindus including Harijans subject to the condition of cleanliness, full faith and sincere devotion. The foreign tourists who are interested in Arya Dharam can visit the temple subject to the condition of purity.

The back side adjoining the ridge has been converted into an artificial and miniature mountain scenery. The garden contains caves, scenes of falls, canopies, *yagyashala*, etc. all which present a grand spectacle.

Parliament House

Its circulated face nearly half a miie in circumference with a conditionous open colonade and columns of the purest creamy sand-stone, 27 ft. high all round in the verandah is really most picturesque. This is the home of the Lok Sabha and is also the meeting place of Rajya Sabha. The foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and was opened by Lord Irwin on 18th Jan. 1927. There are three main separate chambers which radiate from the central hall of the building. Ist is Legislative Assembly with an accommodation capacity of 400 members. 2nd State Council with a capacity of 300 members and the third with an accommodating capacity of 120 members. Each chamber has its own "Padha" gallery

and committee room. Fountains, waterway and gardens separate chambers from one another. Special permission is necessary for



Parliament House

the visitors. A shining view can be obtained seeing the reflection in the tank.

Secretariats

The Secretariats, adjoining the President's House, the foundation stones laid by their Majesties in 1911 at the darbar site can be seen in the red sand-stone vaulted chambers at the base of the two turrets.

This was designed by Herbert Baker and was completed at a cost of one and three quarters crores of rupees in 1929. It is next in excellence to the political building to the President House and possibly the greatest state office building in the world. This consists of two great blocks, the north and the south. Each block is surmounted by a dome, 217 feet high from the lowest level of the ground that is only 21 feet lower than Kutub Minar.

The building consists of about one thousand rooms and approximately eight miles of corridors with an air conditioning plant, which cools the summer air and warms the winter air, is a noteworthy feature of great usefulness. Over the main

HUMAYUN, S TOMB. DELHI



RAJ GHAT, DELHI



entrance to Secretariats, both north and south, some apt aphorism are inscribed.



Secretariate

The interior decoration of the Secretariats is no less imposing than its splendid exterior. North Block contains some beautiful and interesting paintings depicting knowledge, justice, war and peace, spirits of the age dancing music and the South Block of the forecast of India, holy and sacred cities are shown of every ism and the emblems of the old kings.

Rashtrapati Bhawan

Rashtrapati Bhawan known till independence the Viceroy's House, has a rare touch of dignity and looks grand as seen from the stately facade. It is one of the most beautiful palaces of the world, and covers the same areas as the Trafalgar Square of London. Built of red and white sand-stone it stands on an estate of total area of 330 acres, including 12 acres of gardens. It contains 12½ miles of corridor, 340 rooms 227 columns, 35 loggies, 37 fountains. Its inside furnishings are all of Indian material and its interior decorations leave an indelible impression.

Rashtrapati Bhawan consists of a central block surmounted by a copper dome (177 feet above the roadway) and four wings. Thirty-two broad steps, lead to the portico and the main entrance to the Darbar Hall. The Hall is in the form of a circular marble court, 75 ft. in diameter. Groups of yellow marble pillars support the dome. The Rashtrapati's Seat faces the main entrance and commands a view of the approach along Rajpath and the massive War Memorial Arch in the distance. On the right is the State Library. A drawing room (38 ft. square) leads to the Ball rooms, opposite the main entrance to which is a large drawing room 105 ft. long 29 ft. wide). Next to this is the State Dining Room, panelled in dark wood and hung with portraits of former Governor-General and Viceroys. At one end of heading for the east, the Coats of arms of the Dominions are carved on the base. In the centre of the Court



Rashtrapati Bhawan

is the Jaipur Commemorative Column, a gift of the late Maharaja of Jaipur. In the Great Place are statues of five Viceroys.

At the back of the palace is an Indian garden, a combination of Hindu and Mughal styles, which when illuminated at night looks heavenly.

India Gate, New Delhi

India War Monument is in the memory of the Great War 1914-18. Its foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, in 1912 and opened by Lord Irwin. The inscription reads, "To the dead of the Indian armies who fell honoured in France and Flanders. Mesopotamia and Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the near and the far-east and in sacred memory also of those whose names are recorded and who fell in India on the north-west frontier and during the Third Afgan War."



India Gate

National Stadium

National Stadium, recently built, where Asian Games were held in 1951. It can accommodate about 50,000 persons. Open air dances from all parts of the country held here during Republic Day celebration in the last week of January every year. In the open park beyond the War Memorial was hoisted on the 15th August, 1947, the green, white and orange flag of independent India. May it be ever held aloft, an emblem of peace, love and non-violence !

Radio Station, New Delhi

The all India Radio Broadcasting Service is organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The building



Radio Station

of its own kind stands in Parliament Street, New Delhi. It consists of 14 studios in all. The structure is a specimen of the modern architecture in red.

Jantar Mantar

Jantar Mantar is situated on Parliament Street near Connaught Place, New Delhi. The astronomical observatory commonly known as Jantar Mantar was constructed in 1724 A.D. by Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur. The observatory having four different astronomical instruments in spite of their crude construction in brick and mortar is a remarkable monument of scientific and historic value and forms a dignified feature of New Delhi. The observatory has extensive grassy lawns around it and the whole spot is a popular place for picnic and recreation.



Jantar Mantar

To the ordinary man, the structures inside the Jantar Mantar would look like a little puzzling but certainly not uninteresting because they possess a simple geometrical beauty of their own based on astronomy.

The observatory consists of a group of six curiously shaped huge masonry structure which were devised to study and observe celestial phenomena, the location and the movements of the Sun, the Moon and the other celestial bodies.

Name of the Instrument

No. of Structures

1. Samrat Yantra	...	1
2. Ram Yantra	...	2
3. Jaya Prakash Yantra	...	2
4. Misra Yantra	...	1

Connaught Place

Connaught Place which could with better reasons be more appropriately called as "Connaught Circus". It is situated in New Delhi not very far from Modern Delhi. This is to commemorate the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who visited India in 1920. It is indeed the most fashionable shopping centre of the Capital and is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful spots in the world so beautifully planned and so



Connaught Place

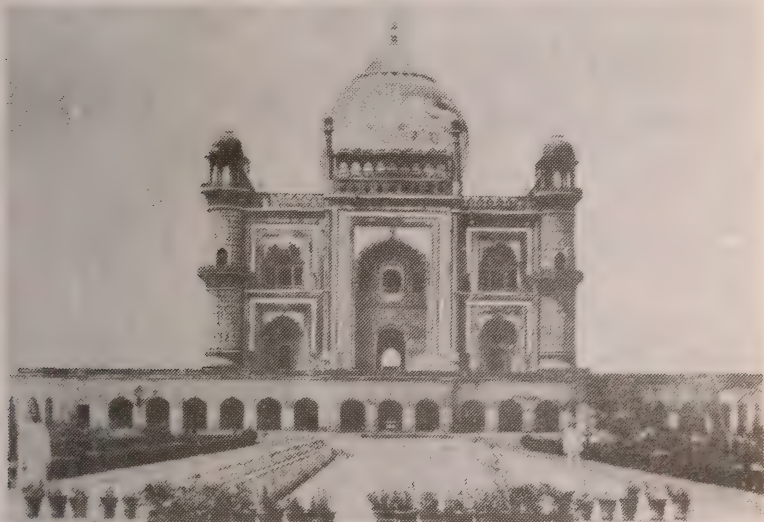
well built. Many institutions are here. It is circular in appearance, consisting of the inner circle and the outer circle. The radius of the inner circle is about 947 feet.

In the centre there is a big fountain surrounded by a fair ring of beautiful lawn. Though Connaught Circus appears circular, close observation shows that it is more like a horse shoe in design.

Safdarjangs Tomb

Safdarjung's Tomb is the last of the great Mughal's tombs. Safdarjung was the second Nawab of Oudh and succeeded his

uncle Sadat Khan in 1739. The tomb stands in a beautiful garden, about five miles from Delhi city on the way to Kutub and was commenced in 1753, the year of the death of Safdarjung. The mausoleum stands on a raised terrace. Its centre hall, 40 ft. high supports a bulbous dome with marble minarets.



Safdarjung's Tomb

The Mausoleum stands on a raised terrace at the end of a paved walk once with a water channel. It is 900 ft. square of three storeys, with fawn-coloured stone work. In the central chamber is the carved cenotaph, and in the chamber below are two earth graves. The view from the top of the roof is extensive.

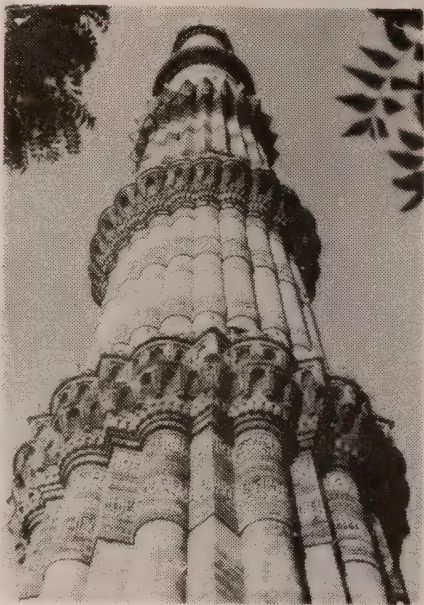
THE QUTUB AND ITS SURROUNDING

The Qutub

It is the name of group of monuments lying eleven miles from the south-west of Delhi, comprising Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque of Qutub ud-din Aibak, its Minar, the Tomb of Altamish, the Madarsa (college) and Ala-ud-din Khilji's extension.

The Qutub Minar

This Minar is the highest tower in India, the turret of which once acting as a sentinel watching the movement of the ranks of aggressors and now keeping an eye upon the activities of the inhabitants of Delhi and its suburbs. Although the Minar had been damaged by lightening and earthquake many a time, yet its magnificence is fascinating the minds of the people coming from far and wide.



Qutub Minar

There are reasons to believe that the Qutub was once called Prithvi Stambh as it was the creation of Samrat Prithvi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu ruler of India. The inspiration to the creation of the Minar for the Chauhan Emperor was to respond the good wishes of his wife who wanted to have a daily sight of the sacred river Jamuna from its heights. Following are the views which expound the cause of its being a Hindu structure :

- (1) The gateway of its first storey faces to the north as it was traditionally the method of constructing Hindu buildings, but the doors of the other storeys of the Minar are facing towards east which is purely Muslim style of construction.

- (2) The muslims always get their buildings based on high wide chabutras which is contrary to the Hindu style. There is no such chabutra as can be seen distinctly under another Minar nearby it indeed to be built by Ala-ud-din Khilji.
- (3) On minutely seeing one can note kanguras exist in the first storey indicating bells and other signs of Hindu religion which were never adopted by Muslims.

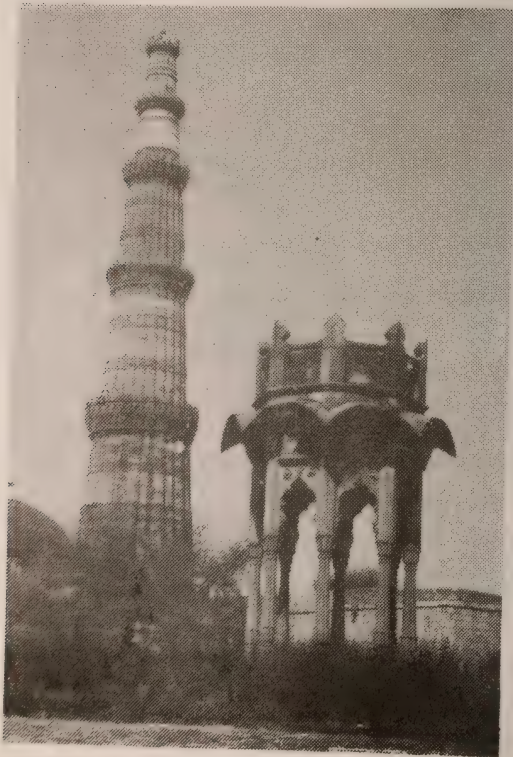
The titles of sultans and the verses from Quran which are inscribed on it are creation of a later period. However, Qutub-ud-din Aibak refashioned it into Muslim style in 1200 A.D.

Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the slave, army commander and the viceroy of Muhidd-ud-din Muhammad Ghori ibn Sam, king of Ghazni. To celebrate his decisive victory over the Raiput forces of the Chauhan King in 1192 A.D. on the field of Tarain, by Muhammed Ghori, Qutub-ud-din Aibak commened the minar according to one of the inscription which runs : "Amirs of Amir. Commander-in-Chief the Chief, in the State Qutub." This Minar is an adjunct to the mosque called Quwwatu-l-Islam. The purpose of its erection was twofold : to overawe the infidels and to the *azan* from its height.

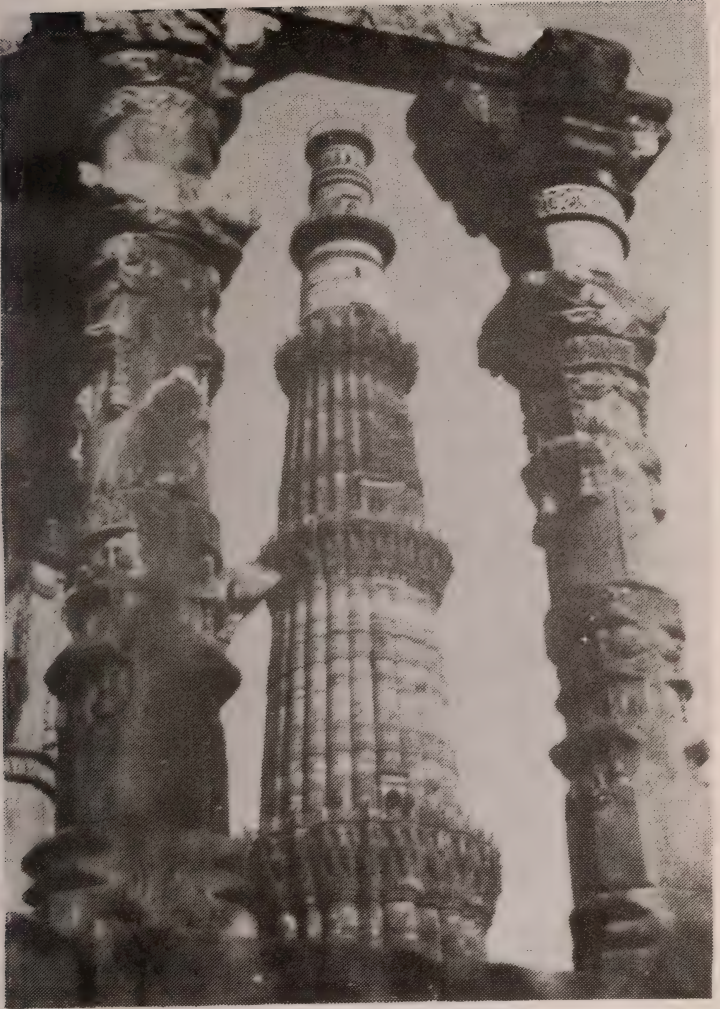
In the days of Qutub-ud-din Aibak the minar could be reshaped not more than its first storey only. It was Shams-ud-din Altamash, the Turk of Albari tribe and slave successors and son-in-law of his slave master Qutub ud-din Aibak to have the credit of superimposing the second and third storey upon it in 1210 A.D. Rest of the storeys with cupola are addition by Firoze Shah Tughlak in 1357 A.D.

It is said that once the Minar had seven storeys in all attaining a height of 300 feet But now there have been remained five storeys only. There are 379 circluar stone steps leading to its height, *i.e.*, 233 feet 8 inches. The height of each storey consisting a number of steps is as under :

<i>Storey</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>No. of Steps</i>
First or the lowest storey	95 ft.	156
Second storey	50 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.	78
Third storey	40 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	62
Fourth storey	25 ft. 4 in.	42
Fifth storey	22 ft. 4 in.	41
Total	233 ft. 8 in	379 steps



Qutub & Top



Qutub Minar

The diameter of the Minar at its base is 47 feet and it is 9 feet at its top. Each storey is separated by a balcony. There is a wonderful carving on it bearing the testimony of the Eastern ancient engineers. The red sandstones finely decorated with carved schrolls were used in the construction of first three storeys. In the fourth and the fifth storeys marble too was utilised. On the top of the fifth storey there was a cupola 12 ft 10 in. high. It was damaged by lightning and was repaired by Sikandar Lodhi in 1503 A.D. In 1803, the cupola was destroyed and thrown down by an earthquake. But it was again replaced by Major Robert Smith, an Executive Engineer in 1828 at the cost of Rs. 17,000. Finally, in 1848 A.D Lord Hardinge removed it and now it is placed near the Qutub Minar.

On the gateway of each storey there is an inscription, the translation of which goes like this.

On the entrance doorway—

“The Prophet (on whom the God’s blessing and peace) said, “He who builds a mosque for God. God will build for him a similar house in paradise.” The Minar during the reign of Sikandar Shah was injured and was destroyed as well as its upper storey were repaired in 1503.”

Recording on the doorway of the second storey is translated as—

“The completion of this building was commanded by Altamish.”

Over the gateway of the third storey—

“The creation of it was ordered during the reign of Altamish.”

On the fifth storey it is—

“The edifice built by Firoze Sultan.” No doubt this great edifice was constructed under the auspices and patronage of most of the Muslim rulers, but the artistic skillness had been contributed by the Hindu engineers and artisans. From its height the Landscape of Delhi and New Delhi is worth seeing. Reaching upon its summit, the Kings and Sultans of Khilji and Tughlak dynasties watched the forces of their foes and friends. It is from this height that Mahmud Tughlak saw the camps of

Taimur the lame, ranked on the site of the present aerodrome. The visitors very much feel pleasure to see its carvings, structure and grandeur. They make trips over trips to visit it but never feel tired.

PLACES ROUND THE QUTAB MINAR

Quwwatu-I-Islam Mosque

It is the earliest mosque (Mohammadan house to offer prayers) extant in India is situated just close to the Minar at Delhi. The mosque was called by the name "Quwwatu-I-Islam" which means "Might of Islam." It was founded by Qutub-ud-din Aibak after wresting Delhi from the Chauhan chief on the site where once there was a Hindu temple popularly known as Vishnu Mandir.

So far as the demolishing of the Hindu temple and constructing a mosque over its site is concerned, quotations by some prominent critics are as under :—

According to Ibn Batuta :



Vishnu Temple (Prithvi Raj Temple)

"Before the taking of Delhi, it had been a Hindu temple which the Hindu called Elbut-Khana, but after the event it was used as a mosque.

Lt. Col. H.A. Newell observes :

“The walls are of Pathan, but the richly wrought pillars are the spoils of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist shrines founded in its vicinity.”

Cunningham writes :

“Some of these pillars may still be seen in the proper.”

He further remarks :

“To conceal Hindu decoration, every part of the mosque was plastered and proposely ornamented with flowers and texts from the Quran and designs of various sorts. Time has, however, destroyed the plaster and the Hindu work is once exposed to view.”

Sir Henry Sharps says :

“The trabeate structure shows that the Aryans were employed in its erection, it was doubtless Hindu too who covered the surface with an exquisite lace work of Tughre lettering and flowered patterns. The general effect is peculiar.”

The mosque was constructed piecemeal in a rectangular form measuring 150 ft × 75 ft. with the material taken from twenty-seven temples other than that of the demolished one known as Vishnu Mandir. Artistically carved pillars 35 ft. high are standing in five rows. For the ladies to say prayer two rooms were constructed. Subsequent addition and amendments were made by the emperors Altmish and Ala-ud-din.

From the architectural point of view this mosque is of great interest. The main entrance is a doomed gate. The prayer hall was screened off by a wall 8ft. with a series of lotry arches. It was built of red and yellow sandstone. The faint and dim impression of lace-work of delicate carving of Hindu workmanship still offers the elegance of the mosque. For more than thirty years it had been serving the purpose of a Jama mosque of the Sultans of Delhi. It is now in a complete ruin. But what is left has been carefully preserved by Archaeological Department.

The Iron Pillar

In the centre of the courtyard of the mosque Quwwat-ul-Islam is fixed an iron pillar. It reveals that the science and civilization of India was at its zenith of progress when the

western countries were unaware of world civilization itself. It is a solid piece of iron 32 ft. 8 in. high. The diameter at its



Iron Pillar with Mosque

base is 6 ft. 4 in. and it is 2 ft. 4 in. at the top. It has been fastened by eight strong bars in the ground. This has a very smooth surface over which some strange characters have been inscribed in Sanskrit. The translation of this Sanskrit piece is as under—

“He, on whose fame was inscribed by the several, when in battle in the Vanga countries, kneaded and turned back with his breast the enemies, who uniting together, came against him.—he, by whom having crossed in warfare the seven mouths of the river. Indus, Sindhu, the Vahlkas were conquered—he by the breezes of whose powers the southern is even still performed—he the remnant of the great lowing heat of a burned out fire in great forest even now leaves not the earth, though he, the king as if wearied, has quitted this earth, and has gone to the other world, moving in bodily form to the land of paradise won by the merit of his action, but remaining on this earth by the memory of his fame. By whom the king—who attained sole

supreme sovereignty in the world, acquired by his owner and enjoyed for a long time, and who having the name of Chandra carried a beauty of countenance, like the beauty of full moon. —having in faith fixed his mind upon the God (Vishnu), lofty standard of the Divine was set upon the hill called “Vishnupad.”

“When did King Chandra reign and who he was ?” Is still shrouded in obscurity. No two writers agree so far as the manufacture and erection of this Pillar is concerned. One goes to the one extreme and the other goes to the other extreme, but where they meet they say that the Pillar must have been built and fastened by some Hindu king. They identify this king with Chandra Gupta II Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty (308—413 A.D.) who ruled over a major part of Northern India during the 4th century A.D. It has also been surmised that the Iron Pillar bore originally the effigy of sun bird Garuda and stood in front of a Vishnu temple.

Many stories regarding the erection of this pillar are interwoven together. According to Sayyad Ahmad Khan, the Pillar was constructed by Raja Mahadev in 895 B.C. Another authority Mr. Prinsep in his translation of the six lines of the original passage in Sanskrit observes that it was built by Raja Dhava, who ruled over Delhi in the third and fourth century A.D. This view has been rejected by Bhau Daji, a Sanskrit scholar. He opines that the Pillar was built by Maharaja Chandra in honour of God, Vishnu in front of the temple dedicated to that God, and it was called Vishnu Lath. It is probable that the Pillar was built by Maharaja Chandra who might have been one of the kings in Mewar dynasty. Now a-days the Pillar is known as Loh Stambh. Some say that the Pillar was set originally in the city of Indraprasth in the time of Mahabharata. Later on it might have been taken to Bihar, the ancient country of Magadha. Finally it was brought to Delhi and was set up in the front of Vishnu Mandir by a Rajput King Anangpal Tomar in the eleventh century A.D. as the name of the said king is also inscribed on the year 1012 A.D. According to a tradition, some Prohit told King Anangpal. “Your empire has become permanent as the Pillar rests on the head of a great snake Sheesh Nag. As long as

BIRLA TEMPLE, N. DELHI



QUTAB MINAR, DELHI



the Pillar is there no harm can come to your empire. The moment the Pillar is removed, the empire will be no longer in your possession." Unwisely the king put the prophecy made by the Prohit to a test and ordered for the removal of the Pillar. The lower end was seen blood-strained. He then tried his best to refix it on its place but could not fasten it as firmly as it was before. It is said for this reason the reign of Tomar dynasty did not last long.

During the reign of Mohammad Shah, India was invaded by Nadir Shah. The invader happened to visit the Qutab. His attention was diverted to the iron Pillar. He wanted to have it pulled out but the pillar was so firm that it could not be uprooted. At last the cannon was fired at it but it left only a slight impression on surface which still can be seen.

Regarding this Pillar remarks given by some authorities are interesting to note :

Cunningham says :

"The Iron Pillar of Delhi is one of the most curious monuments of India. Many large works of metal were, no doubt made in ancient times, such for instance as the celebrated collossus of Rhodes and gigantic status of Buddhist which are described by Hieun Tsang. But all of them were built of pieces welded together whereas the Delhi Pillar is a solid shaft of mixed metal."

Mr. Newell remarks :

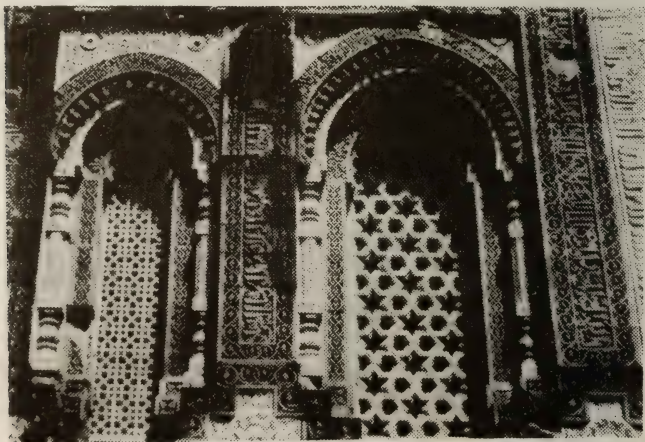
"It is a forged bar of pure unrusting iron nearly 24 feet high and said to weigh six tons, gracefully moulded at the top, and so strong that a cannon was fired at it did a little injury. The Hindus were able to do this piece of forging some centuries ago.

Following elements have been dissolved by Sir Robert Hedfield on making a chemical analysis of the iron of the Pillar :

Carbon	... 0.080 p.c.
Silicon	... 0.046 p.c.
Sulphur	... 0.006 p.c.
Phosphorous	... 0.114 p.c.
Manganese	... Nil
Iron	... 99.720 p.c.
<hr/>	
Total	99.966

The Alai Darwaza

At a distance of a few feet south-east from the Qutab Minar, there stand a big gate called Alai Darwaza. It was built of red-sand-stone richly ornamented with design in relief by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1310 A.D. It is the most magnificent gate in the world. The planning of the gate way is square measuring $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet internally and $55\frac{1}{2}$ feet externally. The height of the walls is 47 feet from the floor to the ceiling having a thickness of 11 feet. There are two windows closed by massive screens of marble lattice work at each corner of the building. About this edifice, Mr. Fanshawe says, "The Alai Darwaza is not only the most beautiful structure at the Qutab Minar, but is one of the most beautiful specimens of external poly chromatic decoration not merely in India, but in the whole world, while the carvings of interior may challenge comparison



Alai Darwaza

with any work of the kind. Both exterior and interior merit detailed and leisurely examined."

Tomb of Imam Zamin

The Tomb is situated to the east of Alai Gate. Through this gate one is to reach the Tomb. It was built in the time of Mughal Emperor Humayun. Imam Zamin was a member of Chishtia sect. He was a Sayyad and descend from Hassan and Hussain. He came to Delhi from Turkistan in the reign of Sikandar Lodhi. He was appointed as Imam; the highest Official in the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque

The plan of the structure is a square one having a base of 24 feet. There is a dome surmounted over it. The whole structure is built of sand stone which is covered with finely polished stucco. A double row of kanguras also exist on the building. The name of saint is inscribed on the building.



Top of Kutub Minar

building. The name of saint is inscribed on the building.

Mughal Sarai

It served the purpose of a rest house in the Mughal period. Now it is in a dilapidated condition. In those days of Mughal monarchy, there remained a heavy rush in the sarai. But now it is in a ruinous state. A big part of the southern half of this building has been dismantled to open a way to the Qutub Mosque as the part itself was about to collapse.

Mughal Garden

The Mughal King had a keen interest in gardens. To satisfy this instinct they founded many gardens. The remains of one of them can be seen to the north of the Mughal Sarai. In the centre ruins of some graves are visible.

Chhatri (Cupola)

In the south-east of the mosque there is a Bengali Chhatri. Once it crowned the minar in place of the Chhattri erected by Feroze Shah Tughlak. In 1848 this chhatri was removed by the order of Lord Hardinge which was once constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,000 by Major Smith in 1828.

Dhoop Ghari (Sun-watch)

In the Mughal garden there is a Dhoop Ghari. In the memory of Mr. Gardon Sanderson this ghari was founded. Mr. Sanderson was the Superintendent in the Archaeological Department (1910—1914 A.D.) He planted trees, made the ground grassy, paths and such other reforms for the convenience of the visitors. Mr. Sanderson received such fatal injuries in French wars that he could not survive and expired in 1915 A.D. the inscription on it means "Light remains while darkness passes".

Lal Kot

It was a stronghold and was built by Maharaja Anangpal in 1066 A.D. The ramparts of this Kot were 60 feet high and 30 feet thick. It was enclosed by walls in a circuit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There were three big gates in the fort each 17 feet wide. Except the walls on the western side of the fort it has become a group of ruins. There are eight towers in the Kot, the remains of which are quite visible.

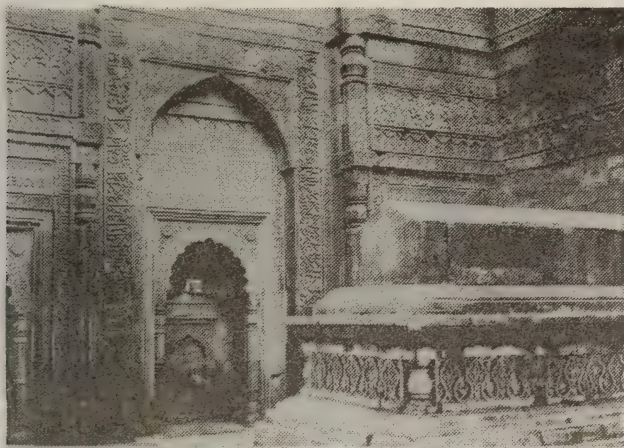
Rai Pithora Kot

Day by Day the invasions from west by the Muslims had become frequent. Consequently Maharaja Prithvi Raj extended boundary of Lal Kot to the extent of seven and a half miles Sayyad Ahmad Khan is of opinion that it was built in 1143 but Cunningham gives the year of construction as 1148. The fort contained ten gates. There were twenty seven temples of Hindus, Jain and Buddhist communities. These temples were demolished by the Muslim invaders. The richly carved pillars and other material was utilised to build their mosques.

Tomb of Altamish

The tomb is situated to the north-west side of the Vishnu Mandir. The credit of constructing the Tomb goes to

Razia Sultana, the daughter of King Altamish. It is said to be oldest extent in India. It is the Hindu art and design applied to a Muslim construction. It was built with red sandstone



Tomb of Altamish

and marble, and was completed in 1236 A.D. Marble was used only in the central *Mehrab* and in the conotaph in the middle of the tomb chamber.

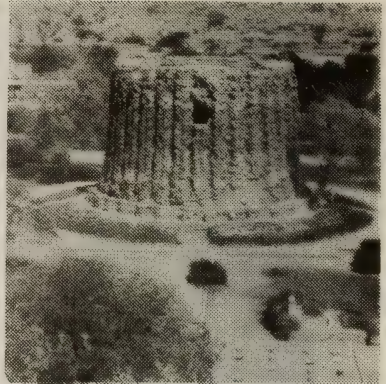
The identification of this tomb as that of Altamish is rather a controversial point. No inscription is there which can establish the fact that it really belongs to Altamish. In *Fatihat-e-Feroze Shahi*, no doubt, reference can be found to the college and the tomb of Altamish as possessing corner towers, pillars and concrete flooring. But according to Sir John Marshall, the description more accurately applies to Sultan Ghori's Tomb rather than the Tomb of Sultan Altamish. From an inscription it is learnt that the tomb in question was erected by Altamish for his son.

The plan of the building is a square at the lower part and circular at the top as possessed a circular dome.

The Alai Minar

This minar stands 153 ft. north of the Qutab Minar. It was commenced by King Ala-ud-din Khilji, but could not be completed as the King died in 1315 A.D. The height of this tower would have been 500 ft. had it been completed.

Now it is 70 ft. above the plinth or 37 ft. above the ground. As per orders of its builders, the circumference of this minar would have been double than that of Qutab Minar. The work on the inner as well as outer walls of the tower is of a coarse quality.



Ala-ud-din's Madarsa

To the south-west of the mosque, there are the remains of Ala-ud-din's College known as Ala-ud-din's Madarsa. From the appearance of fabrics remains one can very well surmise its picturesque position in the days of its builder. It was built in rectangular form, the entrance was from the north side through a triple gateway.

Alai Minar

Ala-ud-din's Tomb

On the south of the courtway of Ala-ud-din's Madarsa there is a location of Ala-ud-din tomb. The structure was formerly covered by a dome but now it has been fallen. Some remains still existing shows the projecting portion, the screen wall on its western side and some rows of small chambers on its western side.

Tomb of Kamali and Jamali

It is situated at a distance of half a mile to south east of Qutab Minar. The tomb is built of white marble. Drawing

and painting on inner side of the tomb are very beautiful and interesting.



Tomb of Kamali and Jamali

Yogmaya's Temple

The temple stands at a distance of 250 yards from the Qutab Minar. From the study of Bhagwat Puran we come to know that Yogmaya was a sister of Lord Krishana. The cruel King Kansa wanted to kill her but anyhow she escaped death and soared high up in the sky. She made a prophecy about the birth of Shri Krishna who would stop the atrocities perpetrated by Raja Kansa.

According to a tradition the present temple is situated at the same spot of the temple built by Maharaja Yudhishter in the days of Mahabharat. The present temple was constructed by Lala Sidhoomal in 1827 A.D. The area of the temple is 400 feet square attaining height of 42 feet. Inside the temple there have been placed two beautiful fans. In between the fans the idol of god has been placed. Outside the temple there has been lying a big cage in which the idols of two pathers can be seen.

The description given by Mr. Keene is interesting to read :

“In a marble floored and flat-roofed room 17 square feet, entered through doorway with a marble flame is tenderly kept a black sacred stone concealed in tinseal and clothed in a marble veil two feet wide and one foot deep.”

Adam Khan's Tomb

At a distance of about half a mile to the South West of Qutab Minar stands a monument called Adam Khan's Tomb otherwise Adam Khan's Durgah seventeen feet high above the ground level. It was constructed by Akbar, the Great, in 1526 A.D. on the death of Adam Khan. Adam Khan was a big general in Mughal armies. Sand-stone of sky-blue colour was used in an octagonal form. Lodi style was adopted for the structure.

Baoli

There are two artificial wells nearby to the south of the Adam Khan's Tomb at a distance of about 100 yards. These wells are called Baolies. In each Baoli there are five tiers. Each tier narrows down when it descends to the bottom. There are about 150 steps leading to the water level. The Baoli measures 133 feet by 35 feet. In the rainy days people enjoy dives when the Baolies are filled with water.

Durgah Qutab Sahib

To the south-west of Qutab Minar at a distance of about one and a half mile there is another monument called Durgah Qutab Sahib. King Altamish got it constructed. Qutab-ud-din Bakh-tiar Kaki was a well-known Sheikh. He was born at Gujarat and died at Delhi in 1235 A.D. Here are graves of some Mughal rulers and their relatives. King Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal ruler who died at Rangoon, had also selected a place here for his grave.

Sultan Ghori's Tomb

Sultan Ghori (who died in 1231 A.D.) was the son of King Altamish. The tomb bearing his name has been constructed to the west of Qutab Minar in the village named Malikpur. The mausoleum is built of white marble.

Ghias-ud-din's Tomb

Close to the tomb of Qutab Sahib, there is also the tomb of Ghias-ud-din Balban who died in 1286 A.D. Now it has become a mass of ruins only. Balban was the slave of King Altamish.

After the death of Nasir-ud-din Balban held the title of emperor by dint of his ability and bravery. His beloved son who died in 1284 at Lahore was buried in the vicinity.

Bhim's Chhatanki

It is a big stone lying about one and a half mile away to the west of Qutab Minar. Bhim was one of the five Pandavas of Mahabharat. According to tradition, this heavy stone was as light in weight for Bhim as the weight of a Chhatank. It indicates the bravery and physical strength of Bhim.

Tughlak Fort and Tomb

It is at a distance of 12 miles south of Delhi. It was a massive stronghold built by Ghias-ud-din Tughlak on a rocky



Tughlak Fort and Tomb

eminence in 1324 A.D. It was strange that ranges of towers and bastions rendered the stronghold practically impregnable to attack by any military method practised in the fourteenth century. The fort has 13 gateways, 7 tanks and a remarkable well 80 ft. deep in the solid rocks. The defences consisted of

walls rising above the rocks to a height of 40 ft. a 7 ft. Parapet and then another 11 ft. of wall. The walls were thin and solid in structure. Jama Masjid and Burj Mandir were the two most important buildings of Tughlakabad of which remains are now only traceable. It is to be noted here, that the construction of such colossal building being completed in two years and the name itself Burj Mandir indicates that probably Tughlakabad was another modification of some pre-existing Hindu building.

Hauz Khas

The great tank extending 70 acres in area was built in 1295 A.D. by Ala-ud-din and repaired by King Feroz Shah in 1354 A.D. It is now ruined and crop is cultivated on it. Here is the tomb of Feroz Shah Tughlak. Inside the tomb are buried Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Shah, son of Feroz Shah and Sikandar Lodi, son of Nasir-ud-din. Outside the tomb there are many tombs of the Amirs of the time of Sikandar Lodi.

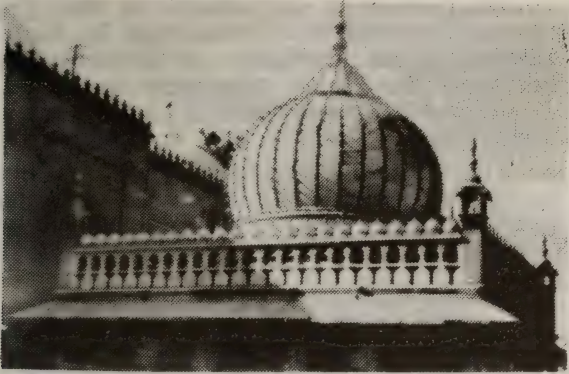
Kalkaji

It is situated about 8 miles from Delhi near Okhla Railway Station. Tradition say that it stands on the same grounds of a temple built as early as 3000 B.C. The oldest part of the present temple was built in 1764 A.D. Kali Devi's idol placed in the centre of the temple is completely covered with brocade and red cloth. It is enclosed on three sides by a red sandstone and white marble railing. This place is very sacred to the Hindus. On every Tuesday, a fair is held but two times in a year—on 8th day of *Chait* and *Asauj* month of Hindu year there are held big festivals.

Nizammudin's Tomb

It is the tomb of Nizammudin, a renowned saint, situated 5 miles from Delhi. It is regarded by the Muslims as one of the sacred places of the pilgrimage in India. This mausoleum was erected by Md. Tughlak (1324-51). Followers of the saint tell wonderful stories of the cares wrought by the visitors. The mosque is the grave of the beautiful daughter of Shabjahan, Jahan Ara Begum. Towards the east are the graves of

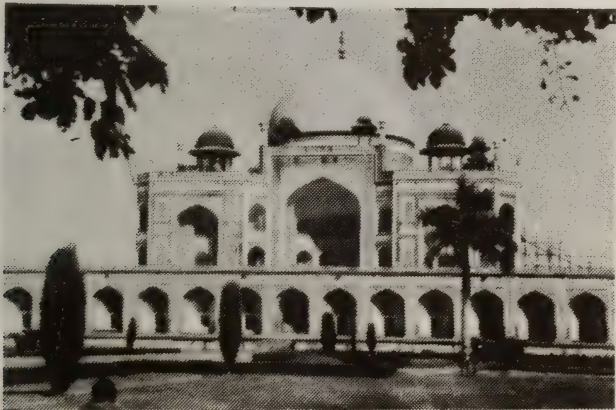
Mohammad Shah and Urdu poet Khusru.



Nizammudin's Tomb

Humayun's Tomb

The mausoleum of Humayun is situated at a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city on the Delhi-Mathura Road. The



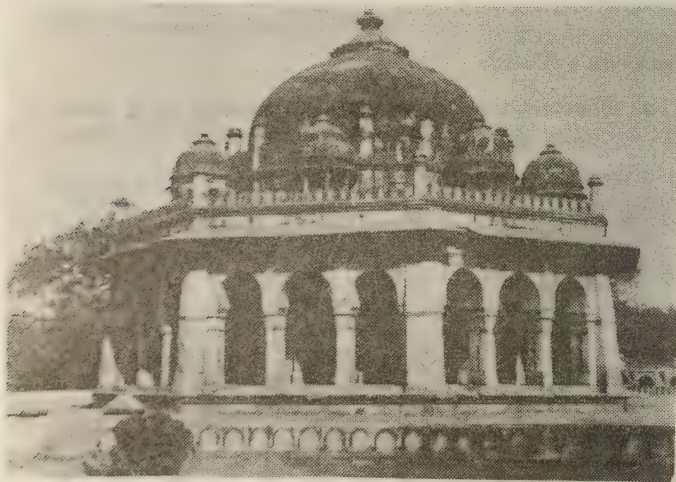
Humayun's Tomb

remains of the emperor were removed from the Old Fort, where he died in 1556, and buried in the place where they now lie. The site for the mausoleum was selected by the Emperor Humayum himself and on his death it was built by his widow Hamida Bano Begum, popularly known as Nawab Haji Begum, the mother of Akbar, the Great. The tomb was commenced in 1556 A.D. and was completed in 1569 A.D. at a cost of sixteen lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is full of tragic memories. It contains the graves of Humayun, his wife, the ill-fated prince Dara Shikoh, the heir apparent to Shah Jehan, murdered by his younger brother Aurangzeb ; Emperor Jahandar Shah (1712-13), Furrukhsiyar Alamgir-II etc.

Tomb Mosque of Isa Khan

Close to Humayun's Tomb is Isa Khan's Tomb. It is named after a noble of Sher Shah's time who was buried in 1547. It



Tomb & Mosque of Isa Khan

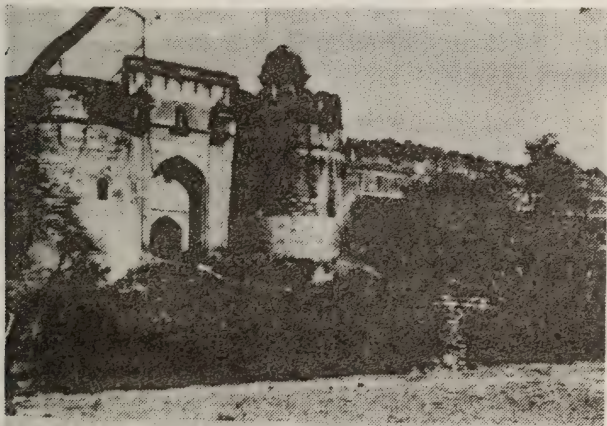
was originally profusely decorated with encaustic tiles. The octagonal tomb, with its raised outer gallery and pavilions round the tomb has been much admired.

Inside the dome chamber exist two large graves and four small graves. The monument over the grave of Isa Khan, is of marble and red sandstone.

The mosque stands just west of the tomb. It stands on a platform 3 feet high and consists of a single prayer chamber which is divided into three pavs. The interior of the mosque is simple and the floor of the chamber is plastered. The mosque has one big dome and two small domed pavilions supported by some pillars on both sides of the main dome.

Old Fort

It was built at the time of the Pandavas is pretty certain. Several regions followed one after the other during the enormous



Old Fort

epoch of the last five thousand years but the very register of settlements reports designate that locality by the name of Indraprastha. To its south there is an octagonal room going by the name of Sher Mandal which must have been arena with the temple. It appears that the later structure was used as a sacrificial alter by Pandavas. Possibly the place was originally called Surya Mandal for the Pandavas were the Sun worshippers. Besides according by Shastras the sun temple must be octagonal. In the time of Sher Shah Suri, however, as it often the case the name was altered to Sher Mandal.

Sher Shah Mosque

The mosque is some 172 feet by 52 feet and 52 feet in height, is built of sharply chiselled red sandstone, relieved with marble, slate and coloured stonework. There are small pinnacles, at the corners and a bold dome in the centre, the flat roof is crenellated along the sky line and the facade consists of five horse shoe arches. The mosque is the example of the artistry of the Indo-Afghan School.

Sher Mandal

Just to the south of the mosque is an octagonal two storeyed building called 'Sher Mandal'. It is built of red sandstone and surrounded by an open pavilion. It was here that, Emperor Humayun met with an accident, while coming down the staircase of the library, he received a mortal wound and died after some months.

Zoo

The Delhi Zoo is situated near the historical Old Fort, on Mathura Road, New Delhi. It is open to public visit daily between 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Entry fee is -/20 paisa for adults, and -/10 paise for children between the ages of 5 and 13 years. Children below 5 years are admitted free.

Okhla

Okhla is situated off the Mathura Road, about 13 kilometres (8 miles) away from Delhi. Agra Canal had been taken out from River Jamuna at Okhla. The head-works was opened in March 1874 and consists of weir, undersluice, canal-head-lock and River Training Works, Okhla, besides being an anglers' paradise, is an ideal picnic resort having the privilege of river-side charm with the newly built children's park. The main picnic spot along the bank has been converted into a terraced lawn with good seating arrangements. The road leading to the picnic area is spread.

GENERAL INFORMATION

(a) Area	1497 Sq. Kms. (578 sq. miles).
(b) Population	45 Lakhs (1971 census)

- (c) Latitude 239 meters (785 ft.) above sea level.
- (d) Climate Winter : Mean Max. 33·7°C (92 66°F)
 Mean Min. 6 8°C (44 24°F)
 Summer : Mean Max. 41·2°C (106·15°F)
 Mean Min. 21·4°C (70·62°F)
 Rainfall 66 centimeters (26")
 (Mid. June to end of August)
 Season : October to March
- (e) Type of clothing required :
 Warm clothing in Winter :
 Cotton in Summer.
- (f) Language spoken : Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and English.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Air Connections : Delhi is connected with all the major cities of India by regular air services operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation. These are Caravella services linking Delhi with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. There are also Viscount Skymaster Fokker Friendship and Dakota services.

Delhi is an International Airport and is served by Air India, Aeroflot, Air, France, Aryans, Afghan, Airlines, British Overseas, Airways Corporation, Indian Airlines Corporation, Lufthansa German Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Qantas Empire Airways, Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) and Royal Naval Airlines Corporation.

- (b) Rail Connection : Delhi is connected by rail with all the major cities of India.

The Railways operate a special train between Delhi and Agra called the Taj Express, leaving New Delhi Railway Station at 7.15 hrs returning to New Delhi at 22-05 hrs. the same day.

N.B. Foreign tourists may kindly contact the Northren Railway tourist Guide. Commercial Branch. Baroda House Curzon Road, New Delhi (Tel 45489), for assistance in railway bookings.

(c) Road Transport : Delhi is connected by road with all the major cities in India.

Bus : Delhi is connected by regular bus services with Agra, Alwar, Amritsar, Bharatpur, Chandigarh, Dehrudun, Jaipur, Hardwar, Mathura, Mussoorie, Nainital, Nangal, Patiala, Almora etc.

DELHI SIGHTSEEING

COACH TOURS OPERATED BY INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC)

Starting from and
Reservation at :
(6.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs
daily)

India Tourism Development
Corporation - L-Block,
Radial Road No. 6,
Connaught Place, New
Delhi.

New Delhi Summer 07.15 to 10.30 hrs	Jantar Mantar, India
Tour I Deluxe	Gate, Humayun's Tomb,
Daily Winter 09.15 to 12.30 hrs.	Qutab Minar, Lakshmi
A/C	Narayan Temple.

Old Delhi Summer 11.00 to 13 40 hrs.	Ferozeshah Kotla,
Tour II Deiuxe	Rajghat, Shanti Van. Jama
winter Daily 1330 to 17.40 hrs.	Masjid Red Fort.
A/C	

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, N. DELHI



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, N. DELHI



Tour III 9.30 hrs to 14.30 hrs.

On Fridays,

Saturdays &

Sundays only

Tour IV. 07.00 hrs. to 13.00 hrs.

On Sundays only

**Nehru Museum National
Museum, Zoo, International
Dolls Museum and Gandhi
Museum.**

**India Gate, Tughlakabad.
Suraj Kund, Buddha
Jayanti Park.**

Fares (incusive of entrance fee) :

	Deluxe Air Conditioned	
Tour I	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 30.00
Tour II	Rs. 6 00	Rs. 25.00
Tour I & II taken on same day	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 50.00
Tour III	Rs. 12.00	...
Tour IV	Rs. 12.00	...

**Tickets of the above tours are also sold at Govt. of India
Tourist Office, 88-Janpath, New Delhi from 9.00 hrs. to 13.00
hrs. and 13.30 hrs. to 16.00 hrs.**

SOUND AND LIGHT SHOW AT THE RED FORT (DAILY)

	Rate
Hindi 19.00 to 20 00	Rs. 7.50 & Rs. 3.00
English 20.30 to 21.30	

**Reservation at Govt. of India Tourist Office 9.00 to 13.00
and 13.30 to 16.00 hrs. At ITDC, L-Block, Connaught Place,
08.30 to 16.30 hrs. At Ashoka, Akbar and Janpath Hotel at
ITDC Counter, Palam Airport 06.00 to 22 00 hrs.**

**Current Booking—Half an hour before the performance at the
ITDC window, Naubat Khana, Red Fort,
Tel. 274580.**

DELHI SIGHTSEEING COACH TOURS OPERATED BY DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION (DTC)

Starting from and
Reservation at :
(07 00 hrs.
to 20.00 hrs. daily)

Delhi Transport Corpora-
tion Office (Near Air
France). 1st Floor.
Scindia House, Con-
naught Place New Delhi.
Tel No. 4509.

NEW DELHI 09.00 to
Tour I 12.30 hrs.
Daily

Jantar Mantar, India
Gate, Humayun's Tomb,
Qutab Minar, Lakshmi
Narayan Temple.

OLD DELHI 14.00
Tour II 16.45 hrs.
Daily

Ferozeshah Kotla, Rajghat
Shanti Van, Jama Majid,
Red Fort.

Summer Time

Tour I 07.30 to 10.45 hrs.

Tour II 11.15 to 13.40 hrs.

Fares :

Tour I

Tour II

Tour I and II taken on same day

Deluxe
Rs. 4.50
Rs. 3.50
Rs. 6.00

TO AGRA BY TAJ EXPRESS

Dep. 7.15 A.M. New Delhi Railway Station. Arr. 10.05 P.M.
Arr. 1.15 A.M. Agra Cantt. Rly. Station Dep. 7.00 P.M.

Return Fare First Class

Second Class

Air Conditioned Rs. 100/-

Rs. 24/30.

Rs. 218/-

CONNECTING SIGHTSEEING TOURS of the city are avail-
able (by Bus) at Agra. The tours cover Fatehpur Sikri
before lunch), Agra Fort, Taj Mahal (after lunch) Con-
ducted coach tour tickets are sold in the train prior to arrival
at Agra, and at Northern Railway Reservation office, New
Delhi from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BUS FARES

(1) Ordinary	Rs. 10.05
(2) Deluxe	Rs. 15.60
(3) Deluxe including cold drinks	Rs. 17.35
(4) Deluxe including cold drink, lunch & tea	Rs. 25.40
(5) Air Conditioned Coach	Rs. 33.10

Coach fares are less by Rs. 1.50 on Fridays when there is no entrance fee to mounments.

By Coach (Daily) De luxe : The tour covers Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Sikandra Fares (inclusive of lunch & tea)

Delhi Dep. 07.20 hrs Rs. 70.00 (Adult)

Agra Arr. 11.10 hrs

Agra Dep. 16.10 hrs Rs. 40.00 (Child between 3-12 years)

Delhi Arr 21.10 hrs

Museums and Art Galleries

Air Force Museum Timings : 10.00 to 18.00 hrs.
Palam (Mondays closed).

Tel. 391261/375. Entry free.

Crafts Museum Timings : 10.00 to 17.00 hrs.

Thapar House, Janpath Closed on Sundays, 2nd Saturdays of each month and Government holidays.

Tel. 311147.

Dolls Museum, Nehru House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg Timing : 10.00 to 18.00 hrs.
Closed on Mondays.

Entrance : Adults Rs. 0.50

Children Rs. 0.25

Tel 271925.

Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya (Museum) Timings : 09.30 to 17.30 hrs
Closed on Mondays
Entrance : Free

- Opposite Rajghat**
Film shows on Mahatma Gandhi's life and works are held on Sundays from 16.00 to 17.00 hrs.
Tel. 274745.
- Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort**
Timings : 10.00 to 16.00 hrs.
No entrance fee
Closed on Friday
Tel. 277735
- National Gallery of Modern Art Jaipur House**
Timings : 10.00 to 17.00 hrs.
Closed on Mondays, Holi, Id-ul-Zuha, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, Dussehra, Deepavali. Republic Day and Independent Day.
Tel. 382835.
- National Museum Janpath**
Timings : 10 00 to 17.00 hrs.
Closed on Mondays and certain holidays.
Entrance Fee : Rs. 0.25 on Tuesdays, Wednesday and Thursdays. Rs. 1.00 on Fridays. Free on Saturdays, Sundays and gazetted holidays
Film Shows : On Saturdays and Wednesdays at 14.30 hrs.
Tel. 385441.
- Nehru Memorial Meseum, Teen Murti Marg**
Timing : 09.30 to 13.00 [hrs. and 14 00 to 17.00 hrs.
Closed on Mondays.
Entrance : Free
Tel. 375197.
- Red Fort Museum of Archaeology**
Open from sunrise to sunset.
Entrance Fee : Rs. 0.50 (for entry into Red Fort the sale of tickets closes at 17.00 hrs).
Tel. 277735.
- Tibet House 16 Jorbagh**
Timings : 10.30 to 13.00 hrs and 14.30 to 18.00 hrs
Tel. 611515
Entrance : Free

Other Art Galleries	Delhi Shilpi Chakra, 19 Shankar Market	Tel. 44638
	Dhoomimal Art Gallery, 8A Connaught Place	44287
	Fine Arts Gallery Rafi Marg	381315
	Gallery Chanakya, 114 Yashwant Place, Chanakyapuri	626556
	Gallery Lalit Kala, Rabindra Bhawan, Ferozeshah Road	387241
	Gallery Amarpali, D-1 A Green Park	79152
	Gita Gallery, Oberoi Intercontinental	38 161/458
	Konarak Art Gallery, E-29 South Extension Market, Part II	622052
	Kumar Art Gallery, Sundar Nagar and Ashoka Hotel	618875, 370101
	Kunika-Chemould, Cottage Industries Emporium	43704
	Sridharani Gallery, 225 Tansen Marg	44297
	Yavanika Sangeet Natak Akademy, Rabindra Bhavan	387246

Exclusion and Picnic Spots

Badhkal Lake

32 km Picnic spot at an artificial lake. Boating available. Diversion

at Faridabad on Delhi-Mathura highway.

Ballabgarh	36.8 km Lake and fishing spot on Delhi-Agra highway.
Chakravarty Lake	132 km on Delhi-Amritsar Road. Artificial lake.
Dasana	40 km on Delhi-Ghaziabad road. A pleasant spot on the canal bank amidst a mangogrove.
Dhansa	41 km on Delhi-Najafgarh road. Restful spot amidst rural surroundings with an excellent rest house.
Dharuhera	72 km on Delhi-Jaipur highway. Jungle Babbler Tourist Complex comprising an excellent rest house amidst rural surroundings.
Hindon	19.3 km on Delhi-Hindon road. Fishing cum picnic spot.
Okhla	11.8 km on Delhi-Mathura road. Picnic spot near Jamuna Canal. Fishing and yachting.
Sohna	56 km on Delhi-Gurgaon-Alwar highway. Sulphur springs said to possess curative powers.
Sultanpur	42 km via Gurgaon township and Farrukhnagar. Bird Sanctuary. Tourist Rest House.
Prohibition	Liquor available without permit. It is however not served in public places including restaurants and public rooms of hotels. Dry days : Wednesdays, 1st and 2nd of every month and national holidays. Liquor shops are closed on these days.

ACCOMMODATION

Western Style (approved by the Department of Tourism)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone No.</i>
Akbar	Chanakyapuri, Yashwant Place	370251
Ambassador	Sujan Singh Park	385431
Ashoka	50B Chanakyapuri	370101
Bhagirath Palace Hotel	Bhagirath Palace Chandni Chowk Delhi	216223
Broadway	Asaf Ali Road	273821 (5 lines)
Claridges	12 Aurangzeb Road	619411
Diplomat	9 Sardar Patel Marg	372003
Flora	Dayanand Road Daryaganj	273634
Imperial	Janpath	311511
Janpath Hotel	Janpath	311591
Lodhi	Lala Lajpat Rai Marg	619422
Manor	77 Friends Colony Mathura Road	631082
Metro	Janpath	48905
Nirula's	L Block Connaught Circus	44305
Oberoi Inter-continental	Dr. Zakir Hussain Road	386161
Oberoi Maidens	7 Alipur Road	221591
President	4/23-B Asaf Ali Road	277836
Qutab	Off Sri Aurobindo Marg	79191
Ranjit	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road	275021
Rajdoot	Mathura Road	79583
Tera	2802 Bara Bazar Kashmere Gate Delhi	221571
Vikram	Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar	625639

YMCA Tourist Hostel	Jai Singh Road	311915
York	K Block Connaught Circus	45906, 45959

Other Hotels

Agra Hotel	16 Daryaganj Delhi	278041
Airlines Hotel	Opp. New Delhi Railway Station	517571-3
Asian Guest House	14 Scindia House Kasturba Gandhi Marg	48493
Bright	M 85 Connaught Place	48016
Fonseca Hotel	1 Mansingh Road	383445
Groves	3/17 Asaf Ali Road Delhi	271981
India International Centre	Lodi Estate	619431
International Youth Centre	Circular Road Chanakyapuri	373631
Kesri	Main Bazar Paharganj	277446
Laguna Guest House	Scindia House Janpath	44868, 42600
Madras	Connaught Place (for Indian Nationals only)	40595
Marina	Connaught Place	42201
Meva	Opp. Town Hall Queens Garden Delhi	269482
Moti Mahal	Netaji Subhash Marg Delhi	274971
Palace Heights	Behind Odeon Cinema Connaught Place	42333
Prabhat	D Block Connaught Place	40502
Regal	S.P. Mukherjee Marg Delhi	266971
Rex	4 Netaji Subhash Marg	272440
Ringo Guest House	17 Scindia House	40605
Shakhar	1 Daryaganj Delhi	273537

Tel. No.

Sobti	Hardbhan Singh Road	
	Karol Bagh	569035
South India		
Boarding House	M Block Connaught Circus	48188
Tourist Holiday Home	7 Link Road Jangpura	78135, 618797
Tourist	Ram Nagar	263641
YWCA International Guest House	Parliament Street	311989, 311561

Other Accommodation

Camping Grounds	Tourist Camping Site	
	Jawaharlal Nehru Marg	
	Opp. Irwin Hospital	278929
	Tourist Camping Site	
	Qudsia Gardens Opp.	
	Inter State Bus Terminal	222801
	Bhuri Bhatiyari Ka Mahal, Link Road	
	Re. 1 for members and Rs 2 for non-members.	
	Bharat Scouts & Guides Camping Ground, Near Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin.	

Restaurants

Indian and International Cuisine	Embassy, Gaylord, Kwality, Milk Bar, Minar, Parlour, Standard, Sona, United Coffee House, Volga, Wengers, Yorks (all in Connaught Place area). Auberge, Oberoi, Maidens; Kohinoor, Central Court Hotel; Gulnar, Janpath Hotel, ; Maharaja, Ranjit Hotel; Mehrab, Lodhi Hotel; Orbit, Janpath Hotel; Peacock, Ashoka Hotel; Rotisserie, Ashoka Hotel; Safari.
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Central Court Hotel ; Sheesh Mahal, Akbar Hotel ; Tavern, Hotel Imperial; The Taj, Oberoi Intercontinental.

Mughlai and Tandoori

Aashna, Hotel Ambassador, Bar-e-Kabab, Ashoka Hotel ; Khyber, Kashmere Gate ; Moghual Room, Oberoi Intercontinental ; Moti Mahal, Daryaganj ; Peacock, Ashoka Hotel ; Sheesh Mahal, Akbar Hotel; Tandoor, President Hotel.

Chinese

Aka-Saka, Defence Colony ; Cafe Chinois, Oberoi Intercontinental ; Chinar, Connaught Place ; Chinese Room, Nirula's Hotel ; Fujiya, Malcha Marg ; Ginza, Connaught Circus ; Golden Dragon, Vasant Vihar Market ; Mandarin Room, Janpath Hotel ; Mikado, Connaught Circus ; Sakura, Vikram Hotel ; Shanghai, Hotel Diplomat ; Shangrila, Central Court Hotel.

Japapese

Fujiya, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, Ginza, Connaught Circus ; Golden Dragon, Vasant Vihar Market.

Kashmiri

Santoor, Hotel Ranjit.

Vegetarian

Lodhi Woodlands, Lodhi Hotel ; Sudh Vegetarian, Regal Building.

Coffee Shops

(Open 24 hrs)

Apsara, Hotel Alka, Cafe Espresso, Oberoi Intercontinental ; Eldorado, Hotel Rajdoot ; Madhuban, Akbar Hotel, Open House, Janpath Hotel ; Samovar, Ashoka Hotel ; Shah Naaz, Hotel Imperial.

Restaurants with Cabaret

Eldorado & Starlit, Hotel Rajdoot ; Maharani, Claridges Hotel ; Samrat, Vikram Hotel; Tavern, Hotel Imperial; The Supper Club. Ashoka Hotel.

Discotheques

Asylum, Greater Kailash ; Caves, Greater Kailash ; Cellar, Regal Building ; Sensation, Oberoi Maidens; Tabela, Oberoi Intercontinental ; Wheels, Hotel Ambassador.

Other Restaurants

Bankura Cottage Industries Emporium ; Ashiana, Lodi Gardens ; Frying Pan, Safdarjang ; India Coffee House, Theatre Communications Building ; India Coffee House, Mohan Singh Place ; Ramble, Connaught Place.

CINEMAS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Ajanta ; Ajay Encl-18	39-1040
Alankar Cinema Bldg ; Laj Ngr 11-24	62-1460
Alpana : M Town-9	22-3311
Amba ; S Mandi-7	22-1166
Defence Services Cinema ; Di Cantt-10	39-1050
Defence Services Cinema : Red Fort-6	27-4597
Delite ; A. Ali Rd-1	27-2903
Eros ; J. Pura Extn-14	7-4642
Excelsior ; Nr H Qazi Police Stn-6	26-1648
Filmistan ; Model Basti-6	51-3821
Golcha ; D Ganj-6	27-2211
Imperial Talkies ; Chuna Mandi P Ganj-55	27-7453
Jagat ; Nr J Masjid-6	26-2781
Jubilee Talkies ; Bhai M.D. Chowk Ch Ch-6	26-5593
Khanna Talkies ; P Ganj-55	27-7669
Kumar ; Ch Ch-6	26-2710

	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Liberty (Vijayshree Ltd)	
198 Guru G S Mrg-5	56-2998
Luxmi Palace ; Gandhi Ngr-31	21-2243
Majestic ; Ch Ch-6	26-5069
Minerva ; K Darwaza-5	22-5225
Moti Talkies ; Ch Ch-6	27-5693
Naaz ; Jhandewalan Est-55	56-4693
Natraj : Moti Ngr-15	58-7382
New Amar Talkies ; Aj-Darwaza-6	26-4155
Noveity ; S.P. Mukerjee Mrg-6	26-3142
Odeon ; Con. Pl-1	4-4244
Palace ; Roshanara Rd-7	51-6155
Palam Cinema : DI Cantt-10	39-1440
Paras Cinema ; Kalkaji Distt Centre-24	63-0841
Plaza Theatre ; Con Pl-1	{ 4-0851
	{ 4-2898
Race Course ; Race Course Rd-11	61-7627
Regal Theatre ; Regal Bldg-1	{ 31-2053
	{ 31-2245
Ritz ; K Darwaza-6	22-5454
Rivoli Theatre ; Kharak Singh Mrg-1	31-2227
Shiela Theatre ; D.B. Gupta Rd-55	51-7535
Stadium ; National Stadium-1	38-3307
Uphaar ; Green Pk Extn Mkt-16	{ 7-2456
	{ 61-8993
Vivek ; 5 Ptl Ngr-8	58-7101
West End Talkies ; P. Nath Mrg S Bzr-6	51-4104

EMBASSIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Afghanistan	9 A Ring Road	622161
Algeria	13 Sunder Nagar	618126
Argentina	C 27/28 N.D.S.E. Part III	626527
Australian	18 J Bagh 3	611567
Belgium	7 G. Links 3	611867
Bhutan	A 1/21 Shanti Niketan-23	670561
Brazil	8 Aurgz Road	617652
Bulgaria	150 G, Links 3	619313
Burma	3/50 F Nyaya Marg Ch. Puri 21	70125
Chile	1/23 Shanti Niketan 23	671718
China	Shanti Path Ch. Puri 21	70349
Cambodia	82 D. Micha Marg 21	372771
Congo	5 G. Links 3	619455
Cuba	56 Ring Road	626386
Czechoslovakia	45 Sunder Nagar	618381
Denmark	6 G Links	618354
Ethiopia	29 P. Raj Road	611326
Finland	42 G. Links 3	617810
France	2 Curzon Road	618021
German Democratic Republic	2 Nyaya Mg.	374204
German Federal Republic	6/50 G. Shanti Path Ch. Puri	74361
Greece	188 J Bagh	617800
Hungarian	15 J. Bagh	618614
Indonesia	50 A Ch. Puri	75988
Iran	37. G. Links	611184
Iraq	33, G. Links	

Ireland	13 J. Bagh	617435
Italy	13 G. Links	618311
Japan	50 G. Ch. Puri	74271
Jordan	Micha Mrg. Ch. Puri	373495
Korea	11 Bara Khamba Road	44584
Kuwait	19 Fr. Coly.	630900
Laos	4, Cir. Road, Ch. Puri	373541
Lebanon	10 Sdr. Ptl. Road	373174
Mexico	136 G. Links	718493
Mongolian	34 G. Links	618921
Monoco	D. 1. Def. Coly	623193
Morocco	190. J Bagh	611038
Nepal	Bara Khamba Road	48648
Netherlands	6/50 F. Shanti Path Ch Puri	79271
Norway	Ktlya Mg. Ch. Puri	75982
Peru	D, 290 Def. Coly.	622939
Philipines	N. 50 Nyaya Mrg. Ch. Puri	78491
Poland	22 G. Links	618599
Romania	9, Tis Jan. Marg	619086
Saudi Arabia	1 E Maharani Bagh	632081
Spain	12 P Raj Road	611481
Sudan	6 J. Bagh	619325
Swedan	Nyaya Marg. Ch. Puri	74261
Switzerland	Nyaya Marg. Ch. Puri	74255
Thailand	56 N. Nyaya Marg. Ch. Puri	75985
Turkey	27 J. Bagh	611921
United Arab	56 Sunder Ngr.	611101
U.S.S.R.	Shanti Path Ch. Puri	75875
Vietnam	72 Sunder Ngr.	619200
Yeman	B. 59 Gr. Kailash	613231
Yugoslavia	3/50 G. Niti Marg	72211

HIGH COMMISSIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Australia	1/509 Shanti Path Ch. Puri	70336
Bangla Desh	B/20 Gr. Kailash	615668
British	Ch. Puri	70371
Canada	Shanti Path Ch. Puri	619461
Ceylon	27 Ktlya Mrg Ch. Puri	370201
Ghana	2 G. Links	618391
Kenya	E 27 Def. Coly.	618106
Malasia	3 Laj. Road J. Pura Extn.	72336
Newzealand	39 G. Links	618281
Nigeria	169 J. Bagh	618034
Singapore	48 G. Links	618139
Tanzania	E 106 Gr. Kailash	632062
Trinidad	131 J. Bagh	618186
Uganda	11 A.G. Links	618351

**D.T.C. Bus Routes for Places of Tourist Interest
from Red Fort**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Places of Interest</i>	<i>No. of D.T.C. Bus-routes</i>
1.	Birla Temple ...	215
2.	Central Secretariats ... (Near Parliament House)	20
3.	Chandni Chowk ... (Fountain)	502, 503
4.	Connaught Circus ... (New Delhi)	200, 101, 104
5.	Darya Ganj ... (Faiz Bazar)	315
6.	Hauz Khas ...	502, 503
7.	Humayun's Tomb ...	428
8.	India Gate ...	21, 26
9.	Jama Masjid ... (Opposite Red Fort)	
10.	Jantar Mantar ...	101
11.	Kashmere Gate ...	104, 122, 622
12.	Okhla ...	403
13.	Qutab Minar ...	502
14.	Railway Stations ... Delhi Jn.	502, 503, 403
	New Delhi	22, 802
15.	Safdarjang's Tomb ...	502, 503

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